

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A.P.R.O.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

TUCSON, ARIZONA — JANUARY 1965

NEW EVIDENCE ON IGY PHOTOS

Disc Formations Over El Paso

Several residents in El Paso, Texas observed formations of unidentified flying objects in early November and at least two families feel that electrical phenomena may have been linked to the passage of the objects overhead.

Our first report came from Mrs. Margaret Tinguely, dated 10 November, 1964:

"On Friday, November 6 at about 8 p. m., (not certain) my son and I saw two lights of changing colors going east-northeast from the west and keeping a high rate of speed. One light deviated to the north and went out and the other kept going a short distance, then it too went out.

"Twenty minutes later or so two cream-colored discs of light going in the reverse direction—i. e., east to west-southwest at a high rate of speed followed by a red light centered behind them. This would have been one half the size of a dime held at arm's length.

"On Monday night, November 9 at 8:15 p. m. my husband, son and I saw six cream-colored circular objects coming from the east-northeast and headed in a west-southwest direction. They were in a chain-like formation (like a centipede) and as they passed overhead, they broke the chain and grouped into formation of threes, twos and then they spiraled up without light—but still obvious for a second or so as dark shadows.

"Our neighbors came outside complaining that their house lights were flickering on and off. One neighbor had trouble with her refrigerator turning off and on also.

"No news of this was in the newspapers—we did not report this either." Unquote.

Mrs. Tinguely's second communication was dated 13 November and is self-explanatory:

"Tuesday, November 10, at 8:20 p. m., a neighbor, Mrs. Tanner, my children and I saw about 10 to 12 disc-like lights (they moved too fast to count easily) moving from the north and headed south. They

(See "Formations", page 2)

Salisbury—Life on Mars

Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Professor of Plant Physiology at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, and an APRO member, delivered a speech concerning Life on Mars to a New Science symposium at Colorado College, Colorado Springs on the 12th of January 1965.

For quite some time Dr. Salisbury has included a bit about UAO in his frequent lectures in the southwest, and APRO recently supplied him with photos of the IGY Trindade pictures for use in his lectures. At Colorado Springs, Salisbury pointed out some of the basis facts about UFO: that sightings are more numerous than one might think, that thousands of sightings are reported and that probably even more go unreported. He emphasized that many sightings are made by reliable and qualified people such as scientists, engineers and other stable members of the community. He mentioned the orthotenic pattern found by Michel, also the strange features of Mars which can not be explained in conventional terms.

Dr. Salisbury also included in his talk a mention of the two-year flap pattern which coincides with Mars approaches which was compiled from APRO files by Tucson members. He mentioned the popular scientific theory that if Martians had space stations in orbit in the 19th Century or before, they should be able to travel in space by now and that if they could they would have visited us. He then said: "I think the fact they haven't contacted us doesn't mean they haven't visited us. But what if the persons who said they have seen spaceships actually have? Other scientists dismiss the sightings as hallucinations. However, studying the reports on one particular night, we found that those persons having hallucinations were having them on an exact arc of the earth's surface. Also, there were more sightings in the years when Mars was closest to the earth in 1948 and 1956."

Salisbury then mentioned the Mars probe which is on its way to Mars at this time, and with a qualifying "maybe"

(See "Salisbury", page 2)

On the 16th of January, 1958, Mr. Almiro Barauna, civilian and guest of the Brazilian Navy on Board the Brazilian Training Ship, Almirante Saldanha, sighted and photographed an object which flew in from the ocean, circled above Trindade Island and then flew out to sea. He obtained 4 photos. Barauna was not the only observer, and various Brazilian newspapers at the time stated unequivocally, that "elements" (members) of the crew of the Almirante Saldanha had also seen the Saturn-shaped object.

APRO's Brazilian Representative, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, through connections in the military, did a thorough investigation of the incident, and even produced sightings which preceded the event of the 16th. He mentioned in the text of his report (See APRO Bulletins of January, March and May 1960) the existence of a secret Navy Report which dealt with the incident.

In October, 1964, a heavy manila envelope arrived in the mail at APRO Headquarters. It contained a complete set (4) of photographs of the Trindade object, as well as correspondence between various Brazilian Navy officers concerning the incident and the photographs. Accompanying the photographs and letters and the Navy report itself, was a letter to Mrs. Lorenzen from an ex-Brazilian Navy Officer now living outside of Brazil. In the letter he asked Mrs. Lorenzen to use the report, photographs and other material in any way possible in order to clear up the confusion and misrepresentations concerning the IGY photographs. He said he had read her book and complimented her on it as well as her handling of the IGY case. He also asked her to do everything possible to protect his identity, and this has been accomplished. Another request was that a copy be made by APRO of the contents and that the copy be sent to NICAP, for a set of the photos were being sent to that organization.

Always wary of such things, Mrs. Lorenzen checked APRO's files for authentication of the report's contents, and found them to be authentic. She also contacted Dick Hall of NICAP and asked

(See IGY Evidence, page 4)

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Salisbury . . .

(Continued from page 1)

said that when the photos taken by the probe reach earth, we won't be guessing any more.

"I have a friend," he said, "who has set up a laboratory model with conditions like those we suspect there are on Mars. There is no oxygen, some carbon dioxide and minute amounts of water vapor. And in this model he is growing cucumbers."

Our thanks to D. P. Lynch of Colorado Springs for forwarding copies of the Gazette Telegraph which contained summaries of Dr. Salisbury's talk. We later talked to the Dr. by telephone and learned that the 15-minute segment of the talk which was devoted to UFO garnered a great deal of interest and that later he gave a full hour dissertation on UFOs to a limited audience and it was also a great success.

MEMBERS: Renew your memberships on time if possible. The 1965 flap is in progress and funds are needed for investigation!

Formations . . .

(Continued from page 1)

were in a V formation (as birds fly). They became dark as they pulled up and out of sight. They were about half the size of a dime held at arm's length and a pale pink-cream color. Mrs. Tanner called a local radio and TV station and told them what he had seen. I, too, called and was informed that I was the ninth caller. The reporter said that most of these calls had come from northeast El Paso and asked me if this was where I had seen them and I confirmed the fact. We are a block or so from Fort Bliss. The reporter said he had so many calls of these sightings that he would mention them at his 10 p. m. news cast, which he did. He said many of the callers had mentioned having seen these objects on Monday night also."

There may be some significance in the "pull up" over Fort Bliss, and there may not be, but it is obvious that the area has some relation to something for two sets of the disc-shaped objects pulled up and out of sight over that area. We will keep members posted on this set of incidents. El Paso's location at the southern tip of the White Sands Range plus the location of the huge army installation, Fort Bliss, and the existence of Biggs Air Force Base, a SAC installation, makes the area quite important from a military standpoint.

Mystery Object Over Argentina

Astronomers at the San Miguel Observatory near Buenos Aires, reported seeing an unidentified, red-colored object which sped across the southern sky at 4¼ times the speed of a man-made satellite, on Saturday night, the 14th of November 1964.

The object, elongated, flattened and reddish colored, traveled from west to east at 8:35 p.m., from east to west five minutes later (8:40) and from west to east at 9:05 p.m.

The astronomers who observed the mysterious object said it crossed the observatory's telescope range in four minutes, whereas normal artificial satellites take roughly 18 minutes.

Astronomers at San Miguel Observatory also said the object could not have been an artificial satellite because it crossed the sky from opposite directions, it did not resemble any known type of satellite, and that even taking into account different orbital heights, the difference in speed was unaccountable.

The same Reuters dispatch which car-

ried the above information also stated on the preceding Tuesday (10 November) two men in a truck traveling along a road near Parana, in the northern Province of Entre Rios, reported to police that a fast-moving bright object showering blue and white flashes swooped several times on their vehicle.

Orange Disc in Massachusetts

Mrs. Harriet E. Smith of Shutesbury, Mass., reported seeing an orange disc-shaped object which lit up her home as it traveled from northeast to northwest at 6 p. m. on November 13, 1964. The duration of the sighting was about 60 seconds.

A spokesman at Westover AFB said he received an inquiry about a UFO sighting from a Shutesbury woman early that morning. He called Flight Operations but that section reported it had no information and so he turned the details over to the FAA for further investigation.

The foregoing sighting was detailed in the November 14th Springfield Daily News and subsequently a Reverend Ray Hass of West Suffield, Conn. reported his sighting which took place at the same time (6 p. m.)

Reverend Hass was looking west from his home when he saw a bright orange object in the sky. He said he could not get a full view because he had to look through tree branches. He observed it for a minute but did not see it move.

On Friday Reverend Haas told other residents about the object and one of them, Forest Spear, said he saw the same thing. West Suffield, Conn. is from 35-40 miles south by southwest of Shutesbury, Mass. It is possible that the object seen by Mrs. Smith was the same as that seen by Reverend Haas and Mr. Spear. There could have been a time difference of only a minute or two during which one viewed it at a standstill and the other during its flight.

Those members interested in obtaining copies of the bulletin which contains the complete details of the IGY (Trindade Island) photographs, should write and ask for the March and May 1960 issues, which contain reproductions of the photos as well as pertinent diagrams and quotations of various officials concerning the incident and the photographs. The January 1960 issue contained the first of a series of three articles dealing with the Trindade incident, but that issue is now out of print. However, the March and May issues are considered to be the most important of the set. 50 cents each.



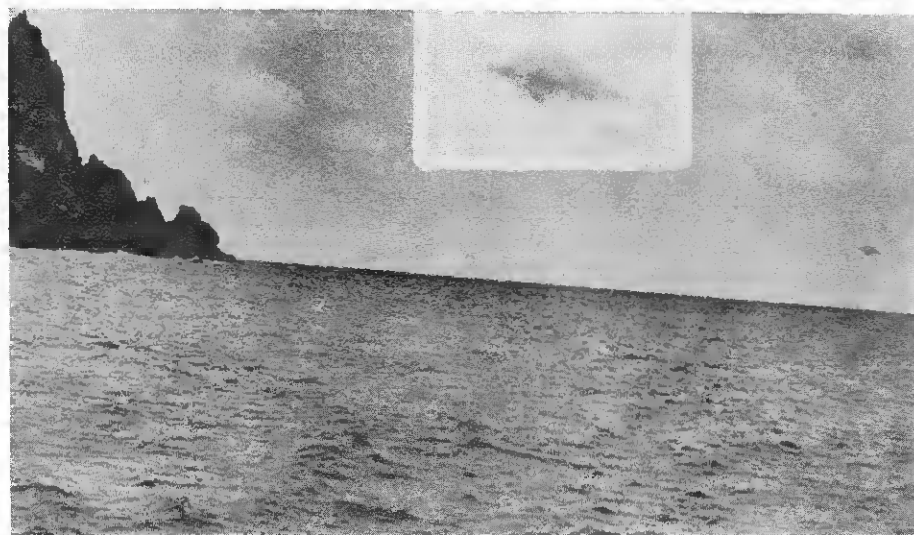
Photo 1, top left, shows the object approaching Trindade Island at low speed from the direction of the sea.

Photo 2, middle page, left, shows the object at the time it was behind Galo Crest.

Photo 3, middle page, right, shows the object shortly after it made a turn near Desejado Peak.

The last photo, Photo 4, bottom right, shows the object flying at high speed as it leaves the vicinity of the island.

This series is without doubt the most detailed, informative group of UAO pictures ever taken. We are indebted to Dr. Fontes and Joas Martins for their efforts on our behalf, as well as to the editor of the magazine O Cruzeiro, for his cooperation in bringing these pictures to the field of UAO research.



THE FAMOUS IGY UAO PICTURES

Produced on this page are the four excellent pictures of a UAO photographed by photographer Almiro Barauna on 16 January 1958.

The inset portions are enlargements of the object which is a small image on the original picture. The photographs were taken off the Island of Trindade, near Brazil.

IGY Evidence . . .*(Continued from page 1)*

that he let her know if he received the photos as promised. They were eventually received in December, and mailed from another country other than the one from which her correspondence with the Navy officer had been mailed.

Having established the authenticity of the information contained in the Navy report and having satisfied herself that the officer himself was authentic, Mrs. Lorenzen and other APRO advisers decided that this further information should be released, not only to APRO and NICAP members, but to as many individuals as possible. Subsequently, she wrote the entire story in article form and submitted it to FATE magazine, wherein it will be presented for the scrutiny of FATE'S 100,000 readers in the March 1965 issue. Because of space limitations in that magazine, the entire text was not used but we present here the text of the correspondence and the report in chronological order as they were written. Each document is self-explanatory and a short discussion will follow.

**THE NAVY MINISTRY
THE NAVY HIGH COMMAND**

Rio de Janeiro, D.F.
6 February 1958

**INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—
CONFIDENTIAL**

No. 0043

From: The Subchief of Intelligence.

To: The Vice-chief of the Navy High Command

Subject: Phenomena observed over the Trindade Island

Reference: Report No. 0005, of 1/6/1958, from the Chief of the Navy High Command to the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post.

1. I am reporting to Your Excellency the information and conclusions obtained by the Corvette-Captain Jose Geraldo Brandao, Intelligence agent, with respect to phenomena observed several times in the area of the Trindade Island.

2. It is my opinion that the facts make necessary a very careful investigation, so that I would like to suggest to Your Excellency the following procedures:

- a) To order an exploration all over the island (it would be better if made by helicopters), to verify the existence of signs, of landing sites of any UAO;
- b) To order the installation of vigilance posts on the deserted part of the island, to permit the observation in all directions of any abnormal phenomenon;
- c) To recommend the garrison to remain alerted in order to observe

and register anything being sighted in connection with the subject, making every effort to obtain photographs (with cameras of any kind and in any situation, even at night);

- d) To determine that, when UAOs are sighted, the following instruments must be under careful observation: radar, magnetic needles, electric lights, internal combustion engines, the effects observed must be reported together with the information already included in the questionnaire released by this High Command; and this High Command must be informed immediately about all the occurrences;
- e) To give communication to the Navy's Hydrography and Navigation Dept. of the results obtained and measures taken by this High Command.

Luiz Felipe Pinto da Luz
Rear-Admiral, Subchief of
Intelligence Dept.

OBF/JGB
(M-22)

No. 0089 (M-20) February 13, 1958

C O N F I D E N T I A L

From: The Chief of the Navy High Command

To: The General-Director for Hydrography and Navigation

Subject: Phenomena observed over the Trindade Island (Recommendations about)

References: a) Radio 00012/312335

b) Document No. 005, of 1/6/1958, from the Chief of the Navy High Command to the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post

Annexed: Four (4) photographs and four enlargements.

1. Through the document listed in reference "b" this High Command asked for information on the phenomena observed and reported through the Radio listed in reference "a".

2. The information referred to was given personally at this High Command by the Corvette-Captain Carlos Alberto Ferreira Bacellar, who was the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post at the time when the phenomena was observed.

3. An investigation was started at this High Command on the subject, with the following conclusions:

- a) That there are a number of witnesses who state they have sighted unidentified aerial objects (UAOs) over the Trindade Island;
- b) That most reports presented are insufficient, mostly due to the lack of tech-

nical skill of many observers and to the brief duration of the phenomena observed, so that no conclusion can be reached concerning positive data about the UAOs;

c) That the most important and valuable evidence presented, the photographic, somehow loses its convincing quality due to the impossibility to prove a previous photomontage;

d) That the emotional reaction of the persons who have reported the sighting of UAOs is very strong and easily noticed;

e) That, finally, the existence of personal reports and of photographic evidence of very great value considering the circumstances involved, permit the admission that there are indications of the existence of unidentified aerial objects.

4. Taking these conclusions admitted by this High Command into consideration, I would like to recommend to Your Excellency:

I—To determine to the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post to keep the garrison alerted in order to observe and register anything being sighted in connection with the subject, making every effort to obtain photographs (with cameras of any kind and in any situation, even at night) and positive data;

II—To determine that observations will be made, when UAOs are sighted, on the radar, magnetic needles, electric lights, internal combustion engines, besides those included already in the questionnaire released by this High Command and annexed to the document listed in reference "b".

III—To determine that occurrences of any kind related to UAOs will be immediately reported to this High Command.

Antonio Maria de Carvalho
Fleet-Admiral, Chief of the
Navy High Command.

**EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
Office of the Naval Attache'

Rio de Janeiro

21 February 1958

in reply refer to

Exmo. Snr. Contra-Almirante
Luiz Felipe Pinto da Luz
DD Sub-Chefe para Informacoes
Estado-Maior da Armada
My Dear Admiral:

I would greatly appreciate any information you could give me, including photographs, of the "disco voador" said to have been sighted off Trindade Island 16 January from the training ship, Almirante Saldanha.

(See IGY Evidence, page 5)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 4)

As you know, there have been many reports of such sightings and the United States has set up a special committee to investigate same, without reaching any definite conclusion. However, it seems to me that if this occurred as stated in today's paper, there must have been enough good reliable and intelligent witnesses to make a good proof in this case.

Assuring you of my highest consideration and esteem, I am

Very respectfully,
M. Sunderland,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
U. S. Naval Attache.

THE NAVY MINISTRY THE NAVY HIGH COMMAND INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Rio de Janeiro DF
25 February 1958
Sea-and-War Captain
M. Sunderland
DD U. S. Naval Attache

Attending to the solicitation in the letter from Your Excellency, I am sending the four (4) photographs annexed, the only element in the hands of this High Command on the subject.

Using the opportunity to assure you of my highest consideration and esteem, I am

Luiz Felipe Pinto Da Luz
Rear-Admiral,
Subchief of Intelligent Dep.

CAC/JGB
M-22

No. 0098 (M-20) March 3, 1958

C O N F I D E N T I A L

From: The Chief of the Navy High Command

To: The Navy Minister

Subject: Information about the sighting of unidentified aerial objects over the Trindade Island

Annexed: A report about the occurrences

I am sending to Your Excellency the Report annexed, with the conclusions reached by this High Command about the occurrences observed in the Trindade Island.

Antonio Maria de Carvalho
Fleet-Admiral, Chief of the
Navy High Command.

THE NAVY MINISTRY THE NAVY HIGH COMMAND INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT SUBJECT

1. Report about the observation of unidentified aerial objects, occurring in the Trindade Island, in the period between 12-5-57 and 1-16-58.

OCCURRENCES

1. The Corvette Captain Carlos Alberto Ferreira Bacellar, Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post, was called to this High Command, on January 27, 1958, where his Report was presented. He informed the following:

I. On December 31, 1957, an unidentified aerial object (UAO) was observed over the Island, sighted by the Medical-Officer, First-Lieutenant MD Ignacio Carlos Moreira Murta, by one sailor and five workers. The sighting occurred in the morning about 10' before 0800 hours. Due to the conviction of the observers and the coherence and correlation of the reports, he had decided to send the radiogram that gave origin to the present investigation;

II—He was informed at the same occasion that identical object had been sighted previously, on December 5, 1957, by one worker, also in the morning and at the same hour;

III—On the following day, January 1, 1958, at the same hour and position, and moving to the North (the same direction of the previous sightings), something appeared over the sea flying at incredible speed. Despite the opposite opinion of other observers and despite the brightness presented by the object in a certain part of its trajectory, he concluded and still believes that it was a sea-gull—was projected against the sky, making difficult any stereoscopic estimation;

IV—Next day, January 2, 1958, a new alarm was given—this time at night, about 2000 hours. This alarm was dismissed because he was on watch himself and saw nothing;

V—Finally, on January 16, 1958, at 1215 hours, another UAO alarm was registered aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha," which was anchored close to the Island. The ship was preparing to depart and the crew was in the operation of taking aboard the boat used in the trips to the Island. The UAO alarm was given by members of the crew in the stern and bow of the ship;

VI—On that same occasion, a professional photographer, civilian, who was on the deck, at the ship's stern photographing the operation to take aboard the boat, was alerted and had the opportunity to take the four photographs enclosed;

VII—After the sighting, the photographer took out the film from the camera in the presence of CC Bacellar and other officers; later, together with CC Bacellar, he went to the ship's photo-lab dressed only in a shirt and shorts; the processing lasted about 10 minutes and then the negatives were examined by CC

Bacellar; CC Bacellar states that he saw the UAO referred to in the negatives mentioned since that first examination with details which only the enlargements made afterwards showed more clearly;

VIII—Afterwards, the negatives referred to were shown to members of the ship's crew who had witnessed the phenomenon; they recognized the object appearing in the photos as identical with the one they had sighted in the air;

IX—The person who called the attention of the photographer to the object was an AF Captain (ret.) who was on the ship as a member of a group specialized in submarine hunting; the photographer was also a member of the same group;

X—The photographs were taken in no more than 30 seconds;

XI—A strong emotional upset was observed in all persons who sighted the object, including the photographer, civilians and members of the ship's crew.

2. CC Bacellar also reported a phenomenon he had personally observed, over the Island, for two times in different occasions, with the help of a high-precision theodolite and at daylight. His second observation was the following:

I—He was tracking a weather balloon when came the indication that its instruments had been dropped, the drop clearly recognized by the signals emitted from its radio-sonde and by the line traced on the registerer;

II—The balloon should burst after the drop referred to, because the medium lifetime of a balloon is forty minutes, after this time the balloon burst due to the high altitude reached;

III—The balloon being tracked was covered, at an altitude of 14,000 meters, when the instruments were parachuted. A few moments later, he spotted an object in the sky about 30 degrees in the horizontal of the point where the balloon had disappeared when passing behind a cloud;

IV—Sighted through a theodolite, the object presented a strange shape, like a halfmoon, with a bright light; the phenomenon lasted for three and a half hours, and the object was apparently moving with the same angular velocity as the sun.

V—The object disappeared only when the sky became full of cirrus clouds;

VI—He finds no explanation for the sighting, considering the life-time of the balloon being tracked painted red, the shape and brightness of the object, the position of the moon and planets.

VII—This sighting was witnessed by the Medical-Officer, several Navy sergeants and sailors, and a civilian technician.
(See IGY Evidence, page 6)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 5)

nician from the Navy's Hydrography and Navigation Department.

3. Finally, the CC Bacellar brought to this High Command the man who had taken the photographs, the professional photographer Almiro Barauna (Address: Praia de Icarai 251, Apt. 1004, Niteroi), who made the following report:

I—He was on the deck of the "NE Almirante Saldanha" when he was called to see a strange object which was approaching the Island; he was able to see it after a few moments of observation;

II—Immediately after sighting it, he directed his camera toward the object, taking six successive photographs;

III—Afterwards, as he had shot the last photo on the film, he took out the film from the camera and remained for almost one hour with it in his hands—waiting the passing of a strong emotional disturbance he was feeling; then he went to the dark room to develop the exposed film, already escorted by the CC Bacellar.

IV—He remained in the darkroom for about 10 minutes, accompanied by the AF Captain, who was helping him; then he showed the film still wet to the CC Bacellar, with the impression that the object photographed had not appeared on the developed film; however, his impression was changed by CC Bacellar himself who showed him that, in the pictures connected with the sighting, was visible, in different positions, an image looking like the object;

V—He kept the negatives and brought them to Rio where, in his photolab, he made several enlargements; the UAO appeared well only in two pictures because the other negatives were very dark;

VI—In order to increase the contrast, he made an operation known as "clearing", which consists in clearing homogeneously the whole negative; however, as in two pictures the UAO appeared with great clarity and he was in fear of losing them if the process failed, he cut the film and submitted to the process only the four other negatives; as a result the UAO appeared with great clarity in two of them, in different positions;

VII—He said that, seeing the UAO at naked-eye, his impression was that of a solid body, with ill-defined contours, showing great mobility at high speed, and with a dark colour difficult to define because the object seemed to be enveloped by a substance he compared to soap foam; it seemed to have a small contrail of the same material and was moving without any sound;

VIII—He got so nervous and upset af-

ter the sighting that he found it difficult to perform the routine task of developing the film;

IX—He offered the negatives to this High Command and for all the examinations and analyses necessary to prove their authenticity and suggested a microscopic examination as the only way good enough to detect any trick.

2. Summarizing the declarations obtained, according to the reports transcribed above, we have the following important facts;

a.) Observed over the Trindade Island by different people the appearance of UAOs four times, in different days, three in the morning and one at night;

b.) Observed, by CC Bacellar and others, in the morning, one time, something he believed to be a sea-gull, despite the fact that sergeants and sailors also witnessing the sighting still think it was a UAO;

c.) Observed for two times, over the Trindade Island, by its own Military-Commander, a Superior Officer of the Navy Corps, a Hydrographer experienced in meteorology and radio-sonde operations—and by other witnesses—a phenomenon not explainable on the basis of atmospheric or astronomical conditions;

d.) Obtained, from the deck of the NE "Almirante Saldanha", when anchored close to the Trindade Island four photographs of a UAO, taken by a professional photographer in the presence of other witnesses who state they have sighted the object photographed.

ANALYSIS

3. The evaluation of the facts listed in the previous item shows:

a.) That in five UAO sightings four were made at daylight and one at night;

b.) That in five UAO observations the CC Bacellar was a witness in one case only, which was explained away as a sea-gull;

c.) That the witnesses who sighted the UAOs were persons with different qualifications—workers, medical officers, dentists, sailors and sergeants, officers, civilians and professional photographer;

d.) That no officer from the Navy Corps sighted the phenomena registered, with the exception of the two incidents reported by CC Bacellar;

e.) That in all incidents it was noticed a very strong emotional reaction in all people who sighted UAOs, including the professional photographer. There was even a case involving a worker, a man considered to be normal, who ran away frightened;

f.) That the reports, despite the great difficulty in obtaining good information from people with little culture, agreed on the following data:

SHAPE—The classical disc and a tear-shaped object. One object, (seen from below) according to the observers, when it crossed over the Island on 12/31/57, showed a spherical outline. Sighted from a distant point, it was disc-shaped with a double dome (Saturn-shaped);

COLOR—undefined for some, like stainless steel for others; many described it as enveloped by a kind of mist;

SOUND—All observers said the objects were noiseless;

CONTRAIL—Some observers noticed a discharge, shaped as a white trail; others denied anything of the kind;

SIZE—All observers agreed that the objects were moving at very high speed, but no one was able to make estimations;

MOBILITY—All the reports called attention to the extreme mobility of the UAOs. The movements were not continuous like those of an airplane, but more rapid and abrupt, with sudden changes of course and speed;

ALTITUDE AND DISTANCE — Only the observers of the sighting on 12/31/57 when the UAO was seen passing over the Island, estimated its altitude, comparing it with the height of the peak "Desejado", i. e., about three times that height, or about 1,800 meters;

MANEUVERS—All the reports agreed on the fact that the objects performed very unusual maneuvers;

APPEARANCE—That of a solid body in all cases;

TIME OF OBSERVATIONS — Very short, estimated always in seconds;

g.) That the observers who sighted the UAOs know perfectly how to identify airplanes; all planes over the Island have been properly identified in all cases, with communications being reported to the Hydrography and Navigation Department;

h.) That—considering the circumstances in which the photos were taken, followed by immediate developing of the film, the conditions in which it was done and the emotional state of the photographer—everything indicates that no photo-montage was done at the locale;

i.) Concerning the photographic proof, evidently the more valuable and important, remain as:

NEGATIVE POINTS

I—No prints of the film were made at the moment it was developed;

II—The ship's Commander didn't take possession of the negatives, after developed, in order to get the prints made later in the presence of witnesses;

III—The making of prints and enlargements was done by the photographer in his own photolab.

(See IGY Evidence, page 7)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 6)

POSITIVE POINTS:

I—The report of the CC Bacellar, who saw in the film immediately after it was developed, still wet, the images he identified in the prints as the object photographed, and also that the pictures preceding the sequence connected with the object's passage corresponded with scenes taken aboard a few minutes before the incident;

II—The statements of the persons who sighted the object: they saw the copies of the photographs and declared they had seen exactly what appears on the photographs.

j.) Concerning the negatives, they were submitted to examination by the Hydrography and Navigation Department's technicians and by technicians from the Cruzeiro do Sul aerophotogrammetric Service, with the following results:

I—The technician from the Navy's HND, after examination of the negatives, affirms that they are natural;

II—The technicians from the Cruzeiro do Sul Aerophotogrammetric Service, after microscopic examinations to verify the granulation, analysis of signals, verification of luminosity and details of outlines, affirmed:

There was not any sign of photomontage in the negatives mentioned to, all the evidence indicating they are in fact negatives of an object really photographed;

The hypothesis of a photomontage contrived after the sighting is definitely excluded;

It is impossible to prove either the existence or the nonexistence of a previous photomontage, which requires however a high-precision technic and favourable circumstances to its execution.

CONCLUSIONS

4. Considering the presentation of the facts and the summary analysis made, reported in the previous item, it can be concluded:

a.) That there are a number of witnesses who stated they have sighted UAOs over the Trindade Island. Such witnesses have different qualifications and the observations were made in different days;

b.) That most reports presented are insufficient, mostly due to the lack of technical skill of many observers and to the brief duration of the phenomena observed, so that no conclusion can be reached concerning positive data about the UAOs;

c.) That the most important and valuable evidence presented, the photograph, somehow loses its convincing quality due to the impossibility to prove a previous photomontage;

d.) That the emotional reaction of the persons who have reported the sighting of UAOs is very strong and easily noticed;

e.) That, finally the existence of personal reports and of photographic evidence, of certain value considering the circumstance involved, permit the admission that *there are indications of the existence of unidentified aerial objects.*

5. The last conclusion listed above permits me to suggest to Your Excellency that this High Command must take in consideration all the information to be obtained about the present subject in order to be able to reach conclusions beyond any doubt.

Jose Geraldo Brandao,
Corvette-Captain, Intelligence Service

Discussion

The first item on the agenda in this discussion must of necessity be the matter of Dr. Menzel's inference that no one but Mr. Barauna and his friends Jose Toebaldo Viegas, instructor at the Aero Club of Niteroi and Air Force Captain (retired) and Amilar Vieira Filho, captain of the submarine hunting team of which Barauna was a member saw the object. Filho was also a government employee. (See "The World of Flying Saucers"—by Menzel and Boyd, Doubleday).

As the Bulletin has pointed out before, had Menzel fully investigated the Trindade incident and photos he could not have concluded that the sighting and the photos were a hoax perpetrated by Barauna and his friends.

The last document presented above, clearly states that (see Paragraph VIII under OCCURENCES) "Afterwards, after they were developed, the negatives referred to were shown to members of the ship's crew who had witnessed the phenomenon; they recognized the object appearing in the photographs as identical with the one they had sighted in the air."

On this same point, see also Paragraph XI: "A strong emotional upset was observed in all persons who sighted the object, including the photographer (Barauna), civilians (his friends Viegas and Vieira) and members of the ship's crew."

Let us further emphasize a few other points: Barauna went into that darkroom with only shorts and a T-shirt on his body. No place to conceal extra film, or paraphernalia with which to aid in making a composite etc. He was there only

10 minutes, hardly enough time to doctor a roll of film. Barauna had been afraid that he had not got the photos because he had no time to make adjustments for exposure, etc. He exhibited considerable anxiety and nervousness prior to the development of the negatives, and that is certainly understandable.

Note that some of the exposures were not clear and that Barauna attempted to remedy that condition (See 3-V, VI)

The reader will note the numerical order of the paragraphs in the Navy report are not consistent, and it is felt that this was due merely to a mistake in copying by the man who forwarded them to APRO. It is a long report and it is understandable that a mistake like this could be made.

The paragraph labeled No. 2, immediately preceding the Analysis is most important for it summarizes what Corvette-Captain Jose Geraldo Brandao, Intelligence Service, felt were important FACTS which he prepared to be sent to the NAVY MINISTER under the name of Fleet-Admiral Antonio Maria de Carvalho, Chief of the Navy High Command. Admiral Carvalho would have had to see the report and to approve of it before it was sent on to the Navy Minister.

The Navy Minister at that time was Admiral Alves Camera. On 24 February, 1958, he told United Press: "that he didn't believe in flying saucers before, but after Barauna's photographic evidence he was convinced." Camera had been stopped by newsmen on the steps of the Rio Negro palace at Petropolis after his weekly meeting with the President of Brazil. He also said that "the Navy has a big secret which cannot be released, because it cannot be explained."

To refer back again to the authenticity of the pictures, we must consider the possibility of a photomontage. (See j-II under POSITIVE POINTS,) Inasmuch as witnesses had already observed the object and subsequently the negatives showing the object, it is not likely that Barauna would have gone to the trouble to attempt another and better photo by trickery. The Navy's HND technician affirmed that the negatives were natural.

There is but one avenue left, and that is the possibility that Barauna performed a photomontage prior to the Trindade excitement. But then we must assume that he was able to "mock-up" a model UFO, position it on film, and then photograph the Trindade Island skyline over it. But that is not a montage—it is simply a double-exposure, and how did he know what would be seen and testified to later by the people on deck of the Almirante Saldanha? A photomontage

(See IGY Evidence, page 8)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 7)

would be a combination of two photos, and how would he know what was to be seen? And how did he substitute this hypothetical film? Even if he did make it up ahead of time? And how did he know just exactly how the object would be positioned so that his pictures would coincide with what was seen?

To even suggest that Barauna performed either a photomontage or a double exposure is to hypothesize such a number of coincidences as to label the possibility mathematically impossible.

In conclusion, we must call attention to a few pertinent facts. It has been suggested that Dr. Menzel is in the employ of the United States Air Force. If he is in the employ of anyone, it would have to be another agency. But the Doctor's behavior indicates that his attitude is a matter of personal preference. Scientists have ethics—if they are true scientists. There are scientists whose job it is to explain away the "ticklish" cases, but in no case have they exhibited a tendency to directly attack the veracity of an adult individual capable of legal action in defense of their good names.

Dr. Menzel has an impressive string of degrees behind his name, and they, of course, help to impress the general public with the truth and accuracy of his conclusions. They do not, however, to the discerning scientist or layman, excuse him from apparent deliberate disregard of facts or the altering of official foreign military public releases to suit his own theories. The latter refers to his version of the Brizilian Navy statement concerning the IGY photos which was included in his book and which included some words not in the text and excluded others. (See Page 2, APRO Bulletin, Sept. 1963).

There possibly will be criticism of the foregoing listed documents, whether verbal and somewhat furtive, or printed, but the criticism if it comes, will probably be a result of resentment for APRO for having backed the IGY photo case with real documents, or a belated attempt to bolstered unrealistic arguments against the authenticity of the Trindade case..

Keyhoe On Crane Show

The Les Crane show, which was ushered in as new late-night interview show on ABC-TV last fall, devoted a segment of one show to three men who claimed contact with spacemen several months ago. Crane, a personable young man, has a relaxed delivery and his shows are generally quite interesting although instead of serving as mentor when dealing with subjects of a controversial nature,

Crane tends to inject his own predisposition and freely utilizes the technique of ridicule to disqualify anyone with whom he does not agree.

NICAP has certain connections which promote considerable publicity for them, and apparently their public relations department went to work immediately after the contactees were granted exposure, in order to get equal time for the research side of the UFO controversy.

Keyhoe appeared on the 27th of January with Colonel Bryan, a NICAP Board Member. Both men's qualifications were read by Crane, which constituted the introduction. Then the fun began. Crane mispronounced the short version of National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, NICAP, and instead of saying Nigh-Cap he pronounced it Nee-Cap, and giggled and made a few cute remarks when he was corrected by Keyhoe.

Then Keyhoe set about attempting to condense statistics into an interview which lasted a very few minutes and then called from the audience Dr. Levitt, after being introduced and thoroughly oiled with succinct phrases about his work, his education, etc., set about to use the most unscientific "logic" yet exhibited by the professional astronomer-skeptic.

Levitt and Crane demonstrated that Levitt, despite all his years as an astronomer had never seen a UFO and insinuated that this fact automatically nullified the existence of same. Levitt did not, however, mention that his hours at a telescope are only a part of the day when it is dark, lessening his chances of seeing an object, also that the degree of arc encompassed by a telescope is minute compared to the whole sky, and that with the eye rivoted on one specific part of the sky, the mathematical chances against any astronomer ever seeing a fast-flying UFO are astronomical. This is logic..

Other notable happenings on that show included: Crane said that he had been in the Air Force for four years and had never seen the Regulation No. 200 that Keyhoe mentioned in his indictment of the Air Force. (Mrs. Lorenzen worked for the Air Force for 8 months and had to point out the then existing Regulation on UFOs to Research and Development Pilots who had seen UFOs—they were not aware of its existence).

Levitt's whole attack utilized ridicule, and we must reiterate again that it is nearly impossible to combat predisposition to the subject of UFOs which is emotionally based.

See the detailed report on the Florida landing on 2 March 1965 in the March issue now in the editing stage.

Farmer Observes Sphere

At 8 p. m. on 9 November 1964 Trevor Foss of Kailoa Station, Gisborne, New Zealand, responded to his son John's call to watch a light in the northern sky. When Foss looked, he saw a ball of light brighter than any star traveling south toward him.

The Foss homestead is in the hills 1,000 feet above sea level. Using his night binoculars Foss, his son and another were able to view the object. It took 5 minutes to go from its position when first seen in the north to the southern horizon.

Foss, in a letter to Harold Fulton who was inquiring on behalf of APRO, said that two minutes prior to "first sighting the space ship", they had seen a bright ball disappearing in the east over Gisborne. The Foss farm is 22 air miles south of Gisborne. A quarter moon was in the west behind the observers.

The "space ship," as Foss referred to it, did not pass directly overhead, but rather "slightly away"—presenting a side view. The object presented a spherical appearance, the leading edge was outlined by a single dark line and it and the dark portion immediately behind were glowing hot with the major heat on the leading edge. The rotating light beams were a brilliant white and were projected downwards and toward the rear. The binoculars afforded a view which disclosed 6 jet-like objects at the rear, the lining or inside of which was golden-colored. The jets gave off a brilliant blue flame. Mr. Foss was unable to clearly discern what linked the tail of the disc with the rear jets but was able to get a clear view of the jets.

Foss, his son John (15) and a worker saw the object and Foss telephoned neighbors who also saw it but not as clearly as they were not equipped with binoculars.

Bright Globe Over Wisconsin

A radio announcer, a housewife and a streetsweeper operator at Marshfield, Wisconsin, apparently viewed the same UFO over that town in the early morning hours of 17 November 1964.

A housewife described a "round, bright object", "3 or 4 feet in diameter", of a yellowish hue, which she observed at 1:30 a. m. and again at 4:30 a. m. She said it moved from southeast to north, then retraced its path.

Radio announcer Jack Thornton said he also observed it at 1:30 a. m. and his report tallied with that of the housewife. The street cleaner saw the object, described as above, traveling in a westerly direction over Marshfield at 4:30 a.m.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — MARCH-APRIL 1965

THE FLORIDA "LANDING" INCIDENT

UFOs Over D. C.

The Amateur Radio Magazine of March 1965 carried a short mention of a recent report of a total of 12 speedy discs flying over Washington, D. C. It seemed one worker in an office spotted the first discs and alerted five fellow workers. They all stood and watched the first six which were shortly followed by a half dozen more.

The writer went on to say that when the observers notified a Washington paper they got a big turn-down. When a local TV Station interviewed one of the men, high government pressure was allegedly brought to bear and the other five observers were told to be quiet about what they saw. Seems the building was government owned and the windows therefore government property and so the observers were looking at a classified sight.

The Washington Post for 13 January 1965 carried an article which identified the building involved as the Munitions Building on 19th Street and Constitution Avenue N. W. and said the date of the incident was 11 January 1965. It read: "According to Paul M. Dickey Jr. and Ed Shad, who were two of a dozen observers at the windows, there were 12 to 15 white, oval-shaped objects moving in erratic courses about 12-15,000 feet above Capitol Hill. And they were being chased by two delta-winged jet planes. The sight was visible for several minutes, they said. The Defense Department, which has been up to its ears in reports of unidentified flying objects so long that the things are now known by initials, UFO, said simply: "There was no such incident; it just didn't happen." A spokesman for military installations in the Washington area had the same comment. Nevertheless, Dickey and Shad and three other Communications Specialists employed by the Army—Sam Webb, Jack McBride and Sam Marrone—are convinced they saw what they think they saw. They agreed on the shape and approximate number of the discs and the fact that the things were speeding faster than the jet interceptors. They agree (See "D. C." page 5)

UAO Photographed Clearly In Australia

An object described as a bright orange glow with a "dent" on top and a "knot" on the bottom, has been photographed at sea by a ship's steward who is also an amateur photographer.

Mr. Walter Jacobs, steward on the freighter Iron Duke, said he saw the object soon after 10 p.m. on March 17, 1965, when he began to photograph a moon-cloud effect while at sea on the way to Newcastle.

Astronomical experts in Adelaide have been unable to positively identify the object. Professor J. H. Carver, Professor of Physics at Adelaide University and patron of the Astronomical Society of South Australia, said on 4 April that the described behavior of the object was consistent with that of an aircraft equipped with a very strong spotlight.

An RAAF spokesman said that to his knowledge there had been no planes using powerful spotlights in the area at that time. Another expert said he thought the object could only have been a satellite orbiting the earth and illuminated by the moon.

There was no information in the Melbourne Herald article concerning the exact geographical location of the freighter. Neither did the article state whether the movies were black and white or in color or still or moving pictures although the articles seem to indicate the photos are color motion films.

Radar UFO "Diagnosed"

On 29 December 1964 the press wires throughout the U. S. buzzed with a momentous news that two radar operators at Patuxent Naval Air Station in Maryland had tracked two unidentified radar returns 30 miles south of the base and traveling at 4800 miles per hour. They approached the Base, executed a tight turn and disappeared from the scope still flying in formation. The exact date is not known, but several days later, the AF charged with investigating the report, said there was no object—no mystery—the "objects" were "false radar returns."

On the 3rd of March 1965, 65-year-old John Reeves of Weeki-Wachi Springs, Florida, walked into the office of Radio Station WWJB in Brooksville and told a strang story of his purported encounter with a robot-like creature and its space ship on the the preceding day. His story:

At about 1:55 in the afternoon of the second, he was walking about 1 1/2 miles from his home when he saw "out on the flats" an unusual looking object. He approached it via a circuitous route and when about 150 feet from the object he stopped and just looked at it. Shortly he was startled to see in an area a small distance from the "craft", a spacesuited figure which came out of the brush and approached the object. It had traversed about half the distance between its original position and the craft, when it stopped, turned, spotted Reeves and started toward him. It got to within 15 feet of Mr. Reeves, stopped, pulled a squarish black object with rounded edges "out of its left side", and held it at chin level. The object flashed, "like lightning at night", according to Reeves, whereupon Reeves turned and ran. In running he knocked his glasses off on a bush, stopped to get them and his hat fell off. Sitting there in a crouched position, he looked around and the "robot's" object flashed again. Then the creature turned and walked back to the "saucer" and entered it. Shortly the object rose into the sky at high speed and disappeared.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

As of 1 July 1965, APRO's new address will be 3910 E. Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona. All communications should be sent to that address.

After the craft left, Reeves walked over to the place where it had sat and found four holes where the landing gear had been, and two sheets of kleenex-like paper neatly folded and lying on the ground. He picked them up and took them home with him. He also noted an abundance of strange footprints.

(See drawings and photos for gear imprints, footprints and shape of UFO).

The "robot" described by Reeves was (See "Landing", page 3)

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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From The Director To The Members:

Elsewhere in this issue is the notice that I have become the new Director of APRO. This change was indicated by several factors. To name a few—Mrs. Lorenzen has had health problems recently, APRO's growing prestige (and workload) were becoming a burden to her, and circumstances have given me more time to spend on the UFO problem.

No policy changes are contemplated at present. APRO will continue to operate on the premise that the UFO mystery can best be solved through the building of the scientific case. To this end we will continue to compile a "sighting" catalog on which to base statistical studies while remaining alert for that one conclusive case which could justify all of our efforts.

I will continue in my position at the Kitt Peak Observatory since APRO cannot afford to pay a salary. And, lest there be any doubt, let me make it clear that the Observatory has no official interest concerning UFOs and therefore does not endorse my position on the subject. Nei-



Mr. Lorenzen at Kitt Peak Observatory with the dome of the remote-controlled telescope in the background. The Communication System through which a computer operates this telescope is one of Mr. Lorenzen's responsibilities. His work at Kitt Peak is not connected with UFO research in any way.

ther do they oppose it. The attitude of my employer is simply that what a man does on his own time is his own business.

Landing cases seem to be on the increase and the question always arises as to the best way to investigate these cases. The question is not one that can be easily answered since each case presents its own special problems.

Experience suggests, however, that certain equipment be available:

1. A good camera.
2. A geiger counter or scintillation counter.
3. A split-image transit.
4. Plaster of paris kit.
5. Containers for soil samples or other residue.
6. A 50-foot tape measure and a shorter scale for small measurements.

It is of prime importance, of course, that the investigator know how to use these devices when the opportunity arises.

APRO members are encouraged to show a cooperative attitude toward all local law enforcement officers and military investigators. Experience has shown that a promise to share with them the results of our investigation has usually elicited full cooperation from them. The Air Force Investigators sent out by local bases are usually unbriefed and uninformed (on UFOs) and appreciative of any help given.

Law enforcement officers can sometimes be prevailed upon to "rope off"

landing sites and thus prevent curiosity seekers from destroying valuable physical evidence. It should also be kept in mind that it is a scientific investigator's job to gather evidence and ask the proper questions—not to make snap judgments.

Witnesses with physical evidence such as photographs or artifacts should be informed of their rights. Evidence of this sort cannot be appropriated by government officials without the consent of the owner.

If a good "hardware" case occurs in your vicinity, (i. e., one which seems to present good physical evidence), do not hesitate to call this office for help. . . .
L. J. Lorenzen.

About The New Director

Mr. Lorenzen was born Leslie James Lorenzen (called Jim by his friends and family) on 2 January 1922 in Grand Meadow, Minnesota. During his high school years he taught himself bass viol and guitar with his eye on professional music. He graduated from High School at Elkton, Minnesota in 1938 at the age of 16. He was Salutatorian of his class.

After High School he pursued his career as a musician in and around Austin and Rochester, Minnesota until 1942 when he moved to Los Angeles, California. In November of that year he joined the U. S. Army Air Corps and took his

(See "New Director", page 5)

Landing . . .

(Continued from page 1)

roughly five feet tall and clothed in a silver gray, stiff-appearing suit, atop which was a helmet much like a glass bowl inverted over its head and resting on its shoulders. The head inside was covered by dark material which covered the hair area. The ears, mouth and nose appeared normal but the eyes were large and very wide set, with a "flat area" between. The hands were covered by mittens which appeared to be very pliable and the same color as the suit. Reeves did not notice the footgear.

The craft was about 20-30 feet in diameter, and approximately 8 feet thick. Around the circumference of the airfoil were "slats" which resembled "venetian blinds". Shortly after the "creature" got into the craft, these slats began to open and close and a rumbling noise was heard. Then the airfoil began to turn counter-clockwise, and the rumbling was replaced with a whistling sound. The object elevated, the gear lifted and became horizontal with the ship and then slid into the belly of it. The overall color of the object was "like a soap bubble"—iridescent, with red-purple and green-blue predominating.

When the "creature" got into the object he entered by way of a cylindrical shaft ((actually a half-cylinder) into which was set disc-like flaps. As the creature shifted his weight from one to another, the lower flap folded up into place. When the creature disappeared into the ship the cylinder-like ladder drew up inside.

Very little of the foregoing information was gathered from the press—most of it came from Reeves himself, via telephone conversations and direct contact by a Florida APRO member. Some very queer and interesting situations developed during the course of the investigation.

On the face of it, it would seem, at first, that the sighting was a genuine one. Reeves, although not technically knowledgeable, did not seem to be unreliable and seemed to be a good observer. Various points about the craft and the "creature" correlated with known facts about the UFO sightings in the past. The "pointed chin" correlated with a sighting in Brazil in 1957 which had not, at that time, been published. The "strange eyes" and the helmet-like covering of the hair correlates with types described by Michel in his latest book on UFOs (*Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*). The shape of the craft is, of course, similar to the well-known Saturn shape (such as the famous IGY Trindade Island object).

When questioning Reeves, we found it noteworthy that he saw no pockets,

and could not be convinced that there was one when he didn't see one. He also did not notice foot gear which is unusual in the case of a hoax. Usually the hoaxer has an answer for everything.

One of our members in St. Petersburg, Florida, Mrs. Helen Hartman, (to whom we are indebted for voluminous information regarding this case) was relayed information by members of another UFO Group which, as it turned out, was not exactly reliable.

Life Magazine supposedly was interested in the story. They also reportedly had a lie-detector test given Reeves and the test indicated that Reeves was not telling the truth.

Unfortunately, the physical evidence (footprints, gear prints, etc.) was destroyed by rain on the night of the third. Unfortunately, also, the photographs taken by news photographer Frank Fish, which were hawked to interested parties for \$30.00 per set, were photographs of a couple of the footprints only, whereas distance photos of the area showing all of the footprints or a large number of same, should have been made. To our knowledge no measurements or other tests were made.

The question arises: Why did Reeves wait a whole day to report his experience? This has not been satisfactorily explained—he says he stayed awake the whole night trying to decide what to do about the whole situation, and doubted that anyone would believe him.

Reeves arrived at the Radio Station at noon on the 3rd, and Woody Johnson, manager of WJJB, called MacDill Field. Three investigators from MacDill showed up about 3:30—a record where UFO investigations are concerned. The questioned Reeves at the station, then went with him to the site of the purported landing and viewed it, questioning him further.

On the basis of what we had learned, we dispatched another Florida member who after discreet investigation said he felt a hoax was afoot. Meanwhile, having paid \$30.00 for the picture, including the writing (reproduced here) we were concerned about our position concerning the whole situation.

We were assured by Woody Johnson that he and Frank Fish were the first and only individuals to interview Reeves before the Air Force arrived. When we finally received the photos from Johnson, the accompanying letter read, verbatim: "Thank you very much for your letter of the 13th, enclosing check for glossy prints, which we believe you will find most interesting. As agreed these prints are not to be released or reproduced (those containing symbols) without written consent of Frank Fish or W. W. John-

son. The enclosed prints have been released to APRO on advice of NICAP.

"Information on other sightings included in your letter of the 13th, was most interesting. We would like to have your opinion and comments regarding the enclosed prints after review." Unquote.

Mr. Lorenzen had written to Johnson and had asked pertinent questions about the landing site, none of which Johnson was able to answer. The only thing we were able to gain was the pictures which showed little. The footprints are so clear that they look as though they could have been made with a weighted object; there is no characteristic scuffing. The sequence of footprints indicate a very short stride, and a rather "duckfooted" walk. This is not out of line, however, for a "robot" who walked with a stiff-legged gait.

On the 1st of April, Air Force spokesmen announced their decision that the Brooksville incident was a hoax. They said it had been investigated by MacDill AFB personnel and Dr. C. W. Bemiss, Pan American Airways technical staff man. Tests of the pieces of paper were conducted at the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wisconsin, and according to the AF report, "we found to be composed of fibers common all over the world and corresponded to the fibers used for lens tissue or stencil paper." This statement, although probably not too well represented by the press, is not exactly enough for a scientific evaluation. The type of paper and its make should have been identified. Johnson had informed APRO that the paper would not tear, and a burned sample burned almost explosively. This description does not fit lens or stencil paper.

The Air Force statement also said that the AF found it "extremely doubtful" to believe that a 20-30 foot object could have taken off at the alleged rate of 5,000 mph in vertical ascent and been seen for any more than five seconds. Taking into consideration that Reeves admits he is not knowledgeable in technical matters and estimation of speed, etc., his estimate of the time it took for the object to disappear from sight is not a point to be seriously questioned and used for evaluation of authenticity.

The "hieroglyphics" were found by the AF to be "the work of an amateur" and they were deciphered by "simple substitution". We can agree with the latter, but there are certain facts about those glyphs which should not be overlooked. Using the AF's translation of the one page, we found they did not apply to the second page and that indeed, of the 18 symbols (out of a possible 25 in our

(See "Landing", page 4)

Landing . . .

(Continued from page 3)

alphabet) used on the first page, only the letters D, E, C, and M were repeated on the next page, and a considerable number of new glyphs appeared on the second page—too many for the missing 7 letters of the alphabet.

The two pages of "writing" seemed to have been written rather than drawn, and the two pages appeared to have been produced by two different writers.

One small paragraph in the AF's statement of the Reeves case was puzzling: "The Air Force concluded that it wasn't feasible to expend any more funds to analyze and decipher the second sheet." With the code broken on 18 of the 25 letters of the alphabet, it should have been comparatively easy and inexpensive to solve the mystery of the second sheet—unless the initial breakdown didn't work on the second sheet, as we found to be the case.

In the April-May issue of the NICAP Investigator, it is stated on Page 8 column two, under the heading, "Reeves Story", that a NICAP Sun Coast Subcommittee interviewed Reeves before AF investigators. We had been assured by phone that outside of him and Fish, no one had interviewed Reeves before the Air Force got to him. It is a mystery to us why any UFO Investigator would stand idly by and let material evidence such as the pieces of paper (there were two) get out of his hands.

The Investigator also states that the message on the paper read, in part: "Planet Mars, where are you . . . ?"

The actual message reads: "Planet Mars—are you coming home soon—we miss you very much—why did you stay away too long." This in the interest of accuracy.

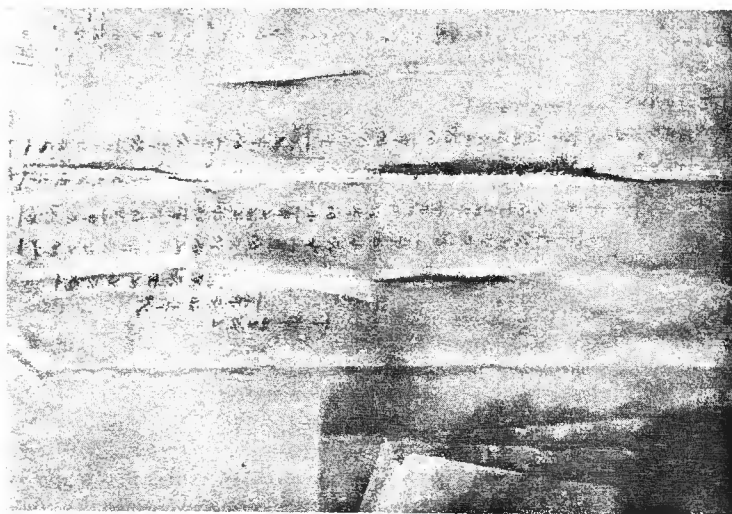
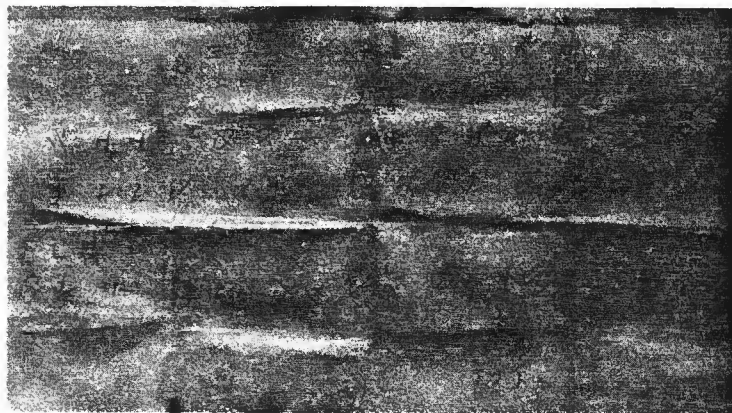
Which brings up another point: There is a strange breakdown in the English of the last sentence of that "message". It sounds as though someone not entirely conversant with the English language wrote it.

Johnson now claims that the paper returned to Reeves by the AF is not the same which Reeves gave them.

Adding all these facts up, we cannot turn our backs on the two possibilities.

1. That the whole incident is a hoax. If this is so, Reeves had help—possibly hypnosis was used. Whoever participated in the hoax, however, would have had to have a very intimate knowledge of UFO lore. Then we must search among ourselves.

2. The whole incident was real and the most important evidence—the paper



The above script on "strange paper" was allegedly dropped by "space man" in Weeki-Wachi Springs Incident.

—was in part a hoax. This would be possible if UFO occupants kept an easily translatable fake or cover message folded in with any written matter in their possession to throw investigators off the track or to label any inadvertent observers of them or their craft as hoaxers.

The facts and the strange goings-on in Florida indicate the former and it is the opinion of this office that this case cannot be called completely closed—not yet.

The latest development in the Reeves' case is a polygraph test conducted by the Edwards Polygraph Service of Orlando, Florida, the results of which were kindly forwarded to APRO by Mr. Robert S. Carr of Clearwater, who is a well-known author and UFO researcher. We quote from the letter:

"This Polygraph examination was conducted in the home of Mr. John F. Reeves, Brooksville, Florida on May 13, 1965 at approximately 3:30 P.M. There were seven tests conducted in all and testing was terminated at approximately 5:15 P. M. The first three tests were indoctrination tests to determine his ability of reacting to guilt deception. The

four following tests were conducted specifically on the main pertinent questions regarding his sightings.

"RESULTS: In my opinion, the indoctrination tests reflected that he was a normal reactor and had guilt complex reaction when he attempted deception. It is my further opinion, that after careful examination of the four separate tests in which the pertinent questions were asked regarding the sightings, there was no indication of any deception to any of the pertinent questions asked.

"CONCLUSION: It is therefore my opinion, that John F. Reeves has answered all pertinent questions truthfully, regarding the experience he had when as he stated he saw a UFO and occupant on March 2, 1965 at Brooksville, Florida. A further and most significant point of interest is at the conclusion of the tests, Mr. Reeves first remarked: "now would you like to see the place where I saw the saucer?" The usual reaction of a guilty subject with respect to not answering truthfully would have more likely been, "well, how did I make out?" There

(See "Landing", page 6)

New Director . . .

(Continued from page 2)

basic training at Sioux Falls, South Dakota where he turned down an opportunity for Officers Candidate School and Army Intelligence. He explains: "I didn't want to be a career soldier."

In 1943 a month after his marriage to Coral Lightner (Mrs. L.), Jim was assigned to the CBI theater of operations where he served for 15 months as a flying radio operator on the India-China-Burma "Over the Hump" run. He flew 624 operational hours during that period and made 156 flights over the "hump" (Himalayan Mountains). Mr. Lorenzen received the Air Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Discharged from the Army in 1945, Lorenzen and his wife returned to Los Angeles where he re-entered the music field. For the next five years he worked as a guitarist and bassist in clubs and theatres throughout California and Arizona. During that time he studied Statistical Psychology and Music Theory and Elementary Psychology at Arizona State College at Tempe, Arizona.

In 1950 Mr. Lorenzen undertook to change his major profession and attended Electronics Technical Institute in Los Angeles. He received his First Phone License that year and went to work for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. In 1952 he and the family moved to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin where he worked as a radio engineer and announcer for WDOR. He remained there until 1954 when he accepted employment with Telecomputing Services at Holloman Air Force Base. After six years with T.S. he accepted a position with Kitt Peak National Observatory, under Associated Universities for Research in Astronomy, where he is now an electronics engineer in the Space Division.

Mr. Lorenzen's interest in UFOs dates back to 1947 when Mrs. L. observed a UFO in Douglas, Arizona. Both he and Mrs. L. spent five years collecting and researching information connected with UFOs before forming APRO in 1952.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen have two children, Leslie Jaen 19 (a girl) a Freshman at the University of Arizona, and Larry, 15, a Sophomore in High School in Tucson.

Mr. Lorenzen plans to begin manufacturing one of his electronic inventions in Tucson during the calendar year of 1965. He also maintains his skill as a professional musician by performing part-time at private parties and social gathering in the Tucson area.



Mr. Lorenzen, APRO's new Director, and Mrs. Lorenzen, in front of their home in Tucson, Arizona.

Mystery Vapor Trails

The Melbourne, Australia Herald of 15 January 1965 carried an article about seven unexplained vapor trails observed 250 miles off the New Zealand Coast over the Tasman Sea at 6:45 p.m. on the 13th (Wednesday) of January. "The RAAF has failed to identify flying objects reported over the Tasman Sea on Wednesday night", the lead sentence read.

Captain D. Shannon and the crew of his Electra which was at 20,000 ft. altitude reported seeing the trails at 35,000 feet, going west to east. The trails "seemed to split", into seven directions, indicating a flight formation, Shannon reported.

An RAAF spokesman in Canberra said no aircraft cleared officially from Australia was in the area at the time. Inquiry had shown that no aircraft authorized to operate over or out of Australia could have been in the area at the time. The The Australian radar station at Brookvale had turned in no reports of unidentified objects.

The initial story was sadly lacking in detail but it is indeed strange that an experienced pilot would turn in a report on such a mundane item as contrails when one would expect a pilot to expect to see contrails.

Regardless, on the same day the Sydney Sun carried an explanation, to wit: "The RAAF now believes that vapor

trails seen by Qantas pilots (apparently others besides Shannon observed them—Ed.) in the sky over Tasman were a natural phenomenon . . . a Qantas official said that "the Electra crew sighted what appeared to be contrails from high-flying planes."

Let us hope our Australian colleagues were treated to a more detailed explanation—the planes *should* have been identified.

Additional information reaching this office indicates a radar confirmation of the sighting but the location of the radar was not made explicit—it could have been radar contact by Shannon's plane. The clippings which divulged this information did not specify.

News sources also said the report had been officially explained as "ice crystals" although two top-ranking RAAF officers said the evidence indicated a formation of military aircraft capable of high speeds and long-range performance.

Professor Reports E-M Phenomena

A University Professor at Victoria, B. C., informs us that on Sunday, March 7 he drove from Vancouver to his home at Victoria, B. C., and caught the 11 p.m. ferry from Tsawwassen to Swartz Bay. He drove down to Victoria from Swartz Bay as usual when, on the last 100 yards before turning down the lane which leads to his home in the country, all of his auto lites went out, and then came on again. This happened four times in quick succession, during the space of some 20 or 30 yards.

The next day he took his car in for a check of the wiring and the mechanics found nothing. The Professor later learned from his Cello Instructor who also lives in Victoria, that early in the morning hours of March 8th he was awakened by a high-pitched noise zooming over his house at terrific speed. The instructor did not think it could have been an aircraft.

These might be considered unrelated incidents and possibly they are—but they both indicate the presence of unusual phenomena occurring in one area within hours. And both of the phenomena have been observed in conjunction with UAO phenomena.

D. C. . . .

(Continued from page 1)

that they saw a commercial aircraft near the flying things. An Eastern Airlines plane landed at National Airport at about that time but Eastern reported no unidentified objects."

Landing . . .

(Continued from page 4)

was in Mr. Reeves a complete unconcern about the Polygraph tests outcome. It is my opinion therefore, that he was truth-telling in all respects.

"Further corroboration was determined from the handwriting analysis of Mr. John F. Reeves obtained March 14, 1965 relative to his character. From the examination of his writing it is my opinion that he is a man who gives average attention to details and does not reflect an imaginative nature. There is a moderate degree of aggressiveness in his makeup and he has an I don't care attitude regarding what others might think about him. Generally he is not too talkative and close friends are chosen carefully. There is generosity reflected as well as philosophical thinking. He has determination but his enthusiasm is not of long endurance. He has a practical nature and no indication of being credulous.

Unquote. Signed by E. J. Edwards, Examiner.

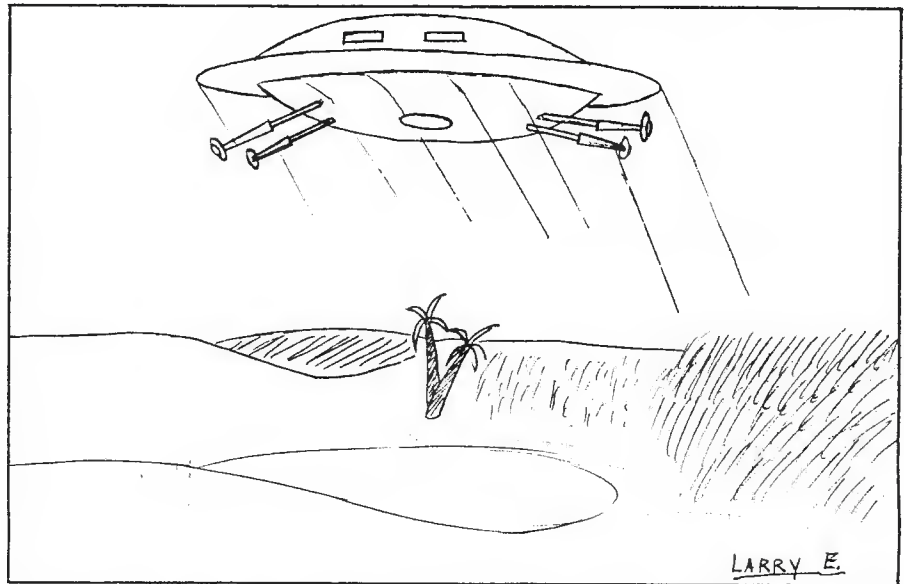
The latter puts an entirely different light on the purported polygraph test supposedly fostered by Life magazine. It also leaves only one other possible way for the incident to have been a hoax, and that is for Reeves to have been hypnotically conditioned (via post-hypnotic suggestion) with the details of the story he later told.

Wailing Light In Washington

"It was like a Science-fiction thing you see on TV," said Donald Peterson of Seattle, Washington, of the object he, his wife and another couple observed while staying at the Peterson's cabin on Whidbey Island, Washington.

On the night of the 3rd of April 1965 the two couples were outside when they heard a wailing noise like a dog howling. "It is usually so quiet up there that we noticed at once," Peterson told reporters later.

Peterson first saw a reflection in the water, then looked up and saw a bright object apparently hovering over the Lake in the direction of Bremerton and Olympia. He looked at it through a rifle scope but could see no details because of its brilliance. Peterson then shot his rifle into the air to see if that had any effect. It apparently didn't. Fifteen minutes later the bright object disappeared leaving clusters of different-colored lights behind.



Object described by John Reeves of Weeki-Wachi Springs, Florida, which allegedly landed on 2 March, 1965.



Hole left by one of "space ship's" gear at the Weeki-Wachi Springs landing.

Police Chief Views UFO

On January 2nd 1965 Police Chief Joseph Snedic and Officer Edward Grossklaus observed a UFO hovering SE of Rockdale, Illinois near a waterway. They watched it for 15 minutes and attempted to come closer to it in their patrol car but it moved away. They went to the station to obtain binoculars and when they returned the object had left. Grossklaus, a former member of the AF, said he'd never seen an aircraft maneuver like the object did. It made a circular movement at low speed at 1,000 feet. Occasionally a large bright light like an aircraft landing light would come into view and then fade. They also observed two orange and 1 blue light come into view. No other details. Time: 4:50 p.m.

Cloud UFO At Phoenix

An unidentified object hovered over the desert northeast of Phoenix, Arizona on May 22, 1964. News and government agencies received calls from many observers. Luke AFB requested the Phoenix Air Defense Sector to run a radar check. They reported: "Objects altitude between 0 and 17,000 feet—10 miles in length—nothing mechanical—stationary. The only thing we can figure it to be is a stationary layer of heavy smoke or smog."

The weather bureau said it had no equipment in the sky and "had no idea what it was."

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Incident In Australia

Officials Excited!

A report forwarded by the Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society is most interesting although now a year old:

"On May 3, 1964, an incident occurred which sent officials of the U.S. State Department to rush out reports to the CIA, the National Security Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Army and the Navy. The incident was investigated by the Scientific Attache of the American Embassy at Canberra, Dr. Paul Siple and two NASA engineers.

Just before day near Canberra, a large, white glowing object travelled across the sky in a northeast direction. The object was wobbling and appeared to the observers to be out of control. Nearby a smaller UFO hovered, showing a faint red light. The large UFO moved in a straight line very fast for about four seconds and appeared to collide with the smaller UFO. The impact seemed to cause both to bounce. There was no explosion.

The large UFO then turned, no longer wobbling, moved slowly away from the smaller UFO, then accelerated away at a very high speed.

Lights Over Arkansas

Amateur Astronomer and APRO member Frank Hudson of Elkins, Arkansas, reports the following observation of UFO on the designated dates. He asks that anyone who has information on similar sightings at these specific dates and time, to get in touch with APRO. Any possible explanation will be appreciated.

"February 26, 1965: Time 7:10 CST. Weather clear, wind calm. No moon. I observed in NE about 30 degrees from eastern horizon a light about the size of Echo 2. It was going faster than a jet and too slow for a meteor. It was going south. The large light brightened and dimmed about every four seconds. It was white. It dimmed out in the SE, about the same distance from the horizon. I saw it for about 10-15 seconds. There was no noise, sparks or tail that I could see.

"February 27, 1965: Time 6:55 P.M. CST. Weather clear. South wind 10 mph. No moon. I saw a white light in east about 25 degrees up from horizon going SE about jet speed. It was blinking at about one second intervals, but not going completely out. I tracked it with my 60X scope, and saw it was one light, or a reflecting light from a tumbling body. Toward the end of the sighting, the light was amber color and was steady. It faded out in SE, well above the hor-



"Footprints" of "robot" reportedly observed by John Reeves

izon. Sighting lasted about 30 seconds.

"February 27, 1965. Time 7:15 p. m. CST. I saw in the west a light going SE about 50 degrees up. Light was similar to light observed on February 26, but the light went completely out between blinks in the first part of the sighting. Blinks about 3 or 4 seconds apart. Was going jet speed or faster. Tracked last part of sighting with 60X scope as object was in south. The light was not going completely out through scope. The light faded above horizon. Sighting lasted about 30 seconds.

March 8, 1965. Time: 7:15 p.m. CST. Weather clear. Light north breeze. Moon up about 50 degrees in the west. I saw a light in the south about 25 degrees up. It was moving east about jet speed. Through 60X scope it showed one white

light, and steady. It disappeared over a mountain about a minute or less watching time.

I have tracked jets with my 60X scope and can see their red and green running lights. It is a tricky and jiggly business, but I believe I could tell that there were no running lights near the above lights. The speed of these objects seem to rule out satellites."

UAO Photographed By Saturn Trackers

An Eastern member informs us that during the launching of the 6th of a series of launchings programmed to place a boilerplate capsule in orbit, a UFO was found on a film taken with the camera in the SV-4-B stage of the separation.

In Brief:

Hanover, Mass.—Six men in a carpool observed a speedy, brilliant, pulsating UFO at the intersection of Rt. 3 and 139 in Hanover. It reversed its direction and cut across in front of their car Takamusu, Japan—Two civilian pilots reported being buzzed by a UFO. The case was reported to an Air Safety Officer in Southwest Japan about the 13th of March, 1965. One observer was the pilot of a Convair 240 Airliner, the other piloted a Piper Apache. They agreed the object was disc-shaped, about 45 feet in diameter and giving off a greenish glow. It approached their craft at an estimated speed of 20 miles per hour, turned abruptly and flew alongside them for three minutes before accelerating and leaving them behind. . . . Woodlawn, Canada—On or about 16 March 1965 an oval object which appeared to have multi-colored lights and a blue exhaust was reported by Ernest Dick of Woodlawn and others on the Eastern Seaboard. Pilots over Maine (USA) also reported similar object. . . . Riverside, Calif.—On January 14, 1965, a 14-year-old newsboy who is the son of an AF Major, reported a 100-foot-long football shaped object in the sky as he delivered papers in southeast Riverside at about 5:30 a.m. When first seen, the object was stationary overhead—he estimated the altitude as about 450 feet. He rode under it to deliver a paper. As he retraced his route, it made a "180 degree turn" and headed toward Corona at "3 times the speed of a jet." The object was brilliantly lighted with four red lights showing. They did not blink. It made a slight "whining noise"—no smoke or contrail. . . . Gilroy, Calif. A number of County Park employees including Tom Goold and his son observed an object "larger" than an aircraft and of a bluish translucent color. Goold reported the incident and said he spotted the object over the Park's main office at 4 p.m. when it "circled past" in an east-west direction. It then seemed to halt in flight and made a right turn and proceeded into the south above the clouds. Goold said his son observed a similar phenomena about 2 p.m. the same day (28 December 1964) while riding bikes on Day Road and it appeared to be flying over Mt. Madonna. Goold said it didn't appear to be a weather balloon which ordinarily floats in one direction. . . . Kankakee, Illinois. On 21 December 1964, 13-year-old John Phillip reported observing an oval, "shining bright" object flying across the river at high speed at 3:10 p.m. . . . Montrose, Colorado—St. Highway Patrolman found the image of a UFO on film exposed at 11 a. m. on 13 December 1964. He was shooting pictures

of the Bureau of Reclamation Operations Office south of town. He first thought the object was a speck of dust but by enlarging it 20 times he brought out a clear image of an object with "definite markings." Lindquist is mystified—saw nothing while taking photo. . . . London, Ontario, Canada—At 10 p. m. on 13 December, 1964, 17-year-old Melvin Robertson observed an oval-shaped object which flew low from southeast to northwest. The object was bluish and gave off red, white and blue smoke. The Control Tower at London Airport said nothing was observed there but did not scoff at the report. . . . Houston, B. C., Canada—At 1:30 a. m. on 6 December 1964 two members of the B. C. Forestry Service observed a dark object in the sky east of Houston. They stopped their car and watched. The object is described as being "darker than the sky", lit up inside with the light showing through in about four places. The object made no noise, remained stationary. As the men got out of the car for a better look the object simply disappeared. When they reported their experience on the Monday following, they were unaware that others on the mainland had a similar experience approximately an hour earlier. No further details. . . . Longmont, Colorado—Deputy Sheriff Walt Dunbar, riding in a northern direction with Mrs. Dunbar, at 9:37 p.m. on 27 November 1964, saw a brilliant white object travelling about 20 degrees above the horizon in the north and which went from southwest to northeast in about 10 seconds. Just before it disappeared, bright streaks shot out from the object's sides diagonally to the path of flight. The object was also seen by Deputies Chuck Waneka and Hugo Ziegler, who were cruising in a patrol car. . . . Lolo, Montana—At 6:15 a.m. on 16 November 1964, Jim Fisher, Service Station operator, was opening his place of business when he saw a shimmering circle of light flying noiselessly about 3 miles west of Lolo. After flying over the Valley for several minutes the object veered sharply to the north. It had a light on top similar to the light on top of a police car. . . . Concord, New Hampshire—On January 24, 1965, a man reported that the motor, lights and radio of his car failed after a strange object making a humming noise flew over Rt. 4A between Wilmot and Enfield. In Manchester, M. Rybczyk reported his TV stopped after a "mystery object" with a humming sound hovered over his house.

Connecticut Has January Flap

With all the other Eastern states getting their share of UFO reports, Connecticut came into her own in late January,

1965. On Wednesday, 20 January, Charles Clinsky, 15, of Hartford, reported he and friend William Ullman, saw a metallic-appearing disc like a "big nickel" over Avon Mountain at 5 p.m. They said it made a high-pitched whistling sound and disappeared toward the Eastern horizon.

A 10-year-old Glastonbury girl reported an "object like a soap dish on its side" in the southwestern sky at 3 p.m. on the 20th. It had "flashing blue lights."

At 8 p.m. that same night a Hartford woman and her two children saw a saucer-shaped object rimmed with blue light in the southeast sky. The three sightings comprise an almost straight line extending northwest about 12 miles from Glastonbury to West Hartford.

Alaska Lights Stump AF

On the 27th of January, multi-colored, flickering lights mystified authorities at Anchorage, Alaska.

One bright light hung due south of the city, 30 to 40 degrees above the horizon giving off a kaleidoscope glow throughout the night. The Air Force said it had no explanation for the light.

Three Professors at the Alaskan Methodist University studied the light through a 100-power telescope and described it as smaller than Jupiter but more brilliant. Dr. William C. Langworthy, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at AMU said, "It's odder than anything I've seen before . . . it's moving at the same rate of speed as a star and it's not one of the planets."

Several other "multi-colored, flickering lights" were also seen. Langworthy was joined by Dr. Chang Kim and Ross Schaff of the University. Conjectures ranged from a supernova or a large balloon-type satellite or a star—possibly Betelgeuse. The Air Force claimed their radars did not register the object.

Bright Objects Over New Zealand

A Grey Lynn man reported seeing a bright object in the southern sky near the southern cross at about 10:30 p. m. on 13 January 1965. He said the object "seemed hesitant in its movements" and he "watched it for some time until it disappeared."

A Glen Innes man also reported he and a friend had seen a bright object at 12:30 a. m. while fishing near Rangitoto. It seemed to "detach itself from a 'star' before it hesitantly moved off toward the sea."

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — MAY-JUNE 1965

MAN INJURED IN UAO ENCOUNTER

The La Selva "Contact"

By L. J. Lorenzen

From Watsonville, California comes a detailed account of a space ship contact and boarding by a Mr. Sid Padrick.

Mr. Padrick received quite a bit of local attention from radio, TV and newspapers. APRO members who talked to him came away with the impression that he was sincere in his report.

Yet it appears that Mr. Padrick's space contact (a Mr. Zno) gave Padrick a clear clue as to the origin of his experience, a clue which Padrick innocently passed on to his audiences.

Mr. Zno, according to Padrick, said that he came from a planet which is behind a planet which we can see. For such a planet to exist, always moving in a manner to avoid detection by modern astronomy is a physical impossibility. However, a hidden world, obscured from each of us by the surface world we "see" and deal with, is the unconscious mind, a psychic reality. It is suggested that Mr. Zno was a visitor from Mr. Padrick's private hidden world and that he tried to tell him so but Mr. Padrick misunderstood the message.

A thorough analysis of this type of phenomenon, which is far from uncommon, is given in C. G. Jung's "Flying Saucers, a Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky", Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, England.

Another Mystery Light Over Fiji

On the 5th of June 1965, in the dark, early morning hours, the Fiji Island of Taveuni was lighted up by an unknown source, and ear-splitting explosions followed. One islander said "It was a strange and terrifying experience. Without warning the sky suddenly brightened and it seemed almost like daylight. We looked up and saw a bluish white light followed by sparks. It disappeared to the northwest of Canua Levu. About three seconds later there was a loud double explosion and then everything was quiet."

A report from Sydney, Australia noted
(See "Fiji", page 4)

Russians Announce Space Signals

(Then Modify Interpretations)

Soviet News Agency Tass announced on 12 April 1965 that radio astronomers of the Sternberg Institute of Astronomy in Moscow had been monitoring "mysterious space signals" believed to be from an intelligent source, since 1960. The signals were weak, and picked up regularly every 100 days. One of the astronomers in question was Professor Iosef S. Shklovsky, who is also author of the theory that the Mars Satellites are artificial and hollow.

Within hours after the initial story broke on a global scale, astronomers the world over expressed doubt and amazement at Shklovsky's reported claim, after which he hurriedly called a press conference in which he deplored the "distorted version" of his work by Tass.

Dr. Frank M. Branley of the Hayden Planetarium said after the furor was over: "Sooner or later we are going to get information that implies we are receiving signals from an intelligent source on another planet"—and—commenting on the Soviet announcement he also said, "the Russians are not far out as supposed."

Musicians Spot UAOS

William E. Bolson of Maple Valley (Washington State) reported to the Seattle Intelligencer on 1 February 1965 that he and his fellow musicians, enroute from Kent to Renton by car, had seen two objects at 6:15 p. m. on the 31st of January.

The objects traveled together in a "crazy pattern" and "seemed to be linked together by some invisible rod", Bolson said. They gave the appearance of a "flying dumbbell". "They moved back and forth across the landscape, then they flew off and almost disappeared from sight. They came back and seemed to hang over some high tension wires. The original color was white, like a glowing light bulb. Then the color changed to red, then green and back to white," Bolson reported

James Flynn, 45, a rancher of East Fort Myers, Florida, walked into the office of Ophthalmologist Dr. Paul Brown in Fort Myers on Wednesday, 17 March 1965 and asked to be treated. The area around his eyes was red and puffy and he was nearly blind. His right eye looked like a bloody marble. After hearing his story, Dr. Brown notified Mrs. Flynn who came and took her husband to Lee Memorial Hospital where he remained for five days.

The story told by Flynn is fantastic, but so are his wounds. The following is reconstructed from conversation and correspondence with Dr. Harvey Stripe, Flynn's personal physician, and Flynn himself:

On Friday, the 12th, Flynn took his swamp buggy, camping gear and four dogs and set out for the Everglades about 18 miles east of the Big Cypress Indian Reservation. On Sunday night the dogs jumped a deer and ran off. Flynn whistled and called until about midnight, then started his swamp buggy and headed in the direction in which he last saw them running.

An hour later, at about 1 a.m. (Monday) Flynn spotted a huge light in the sky above the cypress about a mile away. It moved from east to west and back to its original position four times. The object then settled to the ground and appeared to hover about 4 ft. altitude. Flynn drove closer, got out his binoculars, turned out the light on his swamp buggy and watched it with the glasses. It was an unusual object of between 30 and 32 feet tall and twice as big across the bottom (in diameter) it was high. Eight feet from the top was a row of windows, below which there were three more rows of the same size—about 2 feet by 2 feet. Around the windows was a black strip of perhaps 2 inches wide. From the bottom of the lowest row of windows to the bottom of the ship, was a distance of about 12 feet. Flynn judged the size by comparing the object with the surrounding cypress trees, which were about 25 feet tall. It was cone-shaped except that the top was not peaked but rounded.

(See "Man Injured", page 3)

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New Book

"Anatomy of a Phenomenon" — by Jacques Vallee — Publisher, Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, Illinois. \$4.95.

The author of "A of a P" was born and educated in France, holds degrees in mathematics and astronomy. According to the book jacket, he has done research in the field of artificial satellites, microwave and radar technology, and computing science. He is a consultant of NASA's "Mars Map" project and has been a research associate at MacDonald Observatory.

The book is certainly well written and without doubt interesting. This writer, however, must take issue with some of Mr. Vallee's assumptions. Throughout the book he refers to the individuals who have pioneered the research study of this subject as "enthusiasts" and "cultists". He does not draw a definite line between the two which would be much preferable to responsible researchers.

Mr. Vallee seems to find it difficult to delineate between myth, history and present current events. Myth and legend involving UFOs hardly have a legitimate

place in a scientific tome devoted to a critical study of UFOs. This is a grave error made by many "enthusiasts" and "cultists" and apparently Vallee fell into the same trap. He goes into considerable detail and discussion of the Miracle of Fatima which, even if not truly a religious miracle (and we are not prepared to argue the point either way) is too old and tainted with interpretive opinion to be included in a "scientific appraisal" of UFO in space.

Although Vallee laments the unscientific methods of UFO researchers, he relies heavily upon their material. Although APRO is mentioned, we have no record of Vallee having approached us for scientific material with a stated purpose (a book) in mind. Had he made such a request APRO could have furnished him with well-documented cases which are more up-to-date than the bulk of the material he used.

C. G. Jung is mentioned and quoted but the author seems to have missed his point entirely.

We must recommend this book if for no other reason than to prepare our "enthusiastic" members for a possible take-over of UFO research by the erudite spectators of science such as Vallee. After all, we have served our purpose: we brought the subject to the attention of scientific minds which would still be talking about Menzel's inversions (which Vallee seems indisposed to criticize) etc., were it not for our efforts.

Mr. Vallee's suggestion concerning a scientific program for research are well formulated and are approximately what would have been done by APRO had funds for such endeavors been available. Mr. Vallee should not be too severely criticized in this respect, for being a scientist probably mainly subsidized by government funds, he has no conception of a research project with *limited* funds.

Mr. Vallee cites some interesting cases which are informative. We must note that whereas he criticizes UFO "enthusiasts" for neglecting exact dates and time, he makes the same errors in some instances himself.

RECOMMENDED.

The Censorship Situation

For many years, all of us have kept parroting one particular conviction concerning AF Censorship — "the people have the right to know." This conviction was and still is the motivating force behind all UFO groups with the possible exception of APRO—and there are members among us who feel the truth should be told, regardless of the consequences. These people have the right to their

opinions and we honor them. However, let us demonstrate what would happen if this knowledge of extraterrestrial visitors were to become immediately instantaneous official fact:

The stock market deals in futures. If the truth about UFOs were made public, certain questions would be asked by the public, and those questions and their answers follow: Q. Where do they come from? Answer: We do not know for certain. Q. Why are they here? Answer: We do not know. Q. Have they tried to contact us? Answer: No. Q. Have we attempted contact? Answer: Yes. Q. Did we succeed? Answer: No, they do not seem to be interested in making contact. Q. But they still come to earth, flying through the air, visit our defense installations, land and take off? Answer: Yes. Q. Have we tried to capture them? Answer: Yes, but with no success..

Can any of us really imagine an official agency of the U. S. Government admitting to the people of the U. S. that we are being visited by extraterrestrial entities who come and go freely, whose craft make our best aircraft look like kiddy cars in comparison, and AGAINST WHOM WE HAVE NO DEFENSE IF THEY SHOULD BE HOSTILE?

Some might say that we have a right to know, that everyone should be told, in order to avoid "accidents." There would probably be more "accidents" as a result of knowledge which the general public is neither ready for or able to assimilate, than there have been or would be from accidental personal contact with UFO occupants.

We so often hear it said that "the AF" or "the government" is censoring news of UFO, and that when a scientist speaks out against the proposition of extraterrestrial visitations, he has been "talked to." Either the initiator of such ideas does little thinking about the philosophical aspect of extraterrestrial visitors or he himself is predispositioned against a deep look at UFO research and the possible impact of UFOs themselves on earth societies.

After Mr. Levitt's performance on the Crane show, it was imperative to get out the old Armstrong Circle theater tape and re-play it in order to compare certain things, and specifically the apparent attitude of the two astronomers, Menzel, on the Circle Theater, and Levitt on the Crane show. Both men showed considerable excitement, which is emotionally initiated, and both men utilized ridicule in order to disqualify their adversary, which was keyhole in both cases. Ridicule is the tool of a man who does not feel that his opinion on a given subject is

(See "Censorship", page 5)

Man Injured . . .

(Continued from page 1)

The whole object appeared to be metallic and comprised of pieces of material four feet by four feet and held together with rivets. The windows gave off a dull yellow light, and the area under the object was lighted by an orangish-red glow. He watched the object for 30-40 minutes with his binoculars.

Flynn was by this time about ¼ mile from the object and decided to investigate further, so he cranked up his buggy and approached it. He got within a few yards of the edge of the light and stopped, switching off his buggy lamp again. The dog he had on the buggy in a cage was so upset it had begun trying to tear out of its cage.

Flynn walked to the edge of the lighted area, raised his arm and waved. He got no response, and after waiting an estimated one-half minute, he walked about six feet into the lighted area, raised his arm and waved again.

Suddenly a "short beam" of light erupted from just under the bottom of windows and struck Flynn on the forehead. He lost consciousness.

He awoke in the early hours of Tuesday after 24 hours of unconsciousness although he did not know at the time that he had been unconscious for such a long period. He was lying on the ground behind his buggy, and the dog on the buggy had nearly torn his cage apart. Flynn looked around the area, found a perfectly symmetrical circle of burned ground cover where the object had hovered. Several cypress on the opposite side of the circle were burned at the tops. He also found marks in the vicinity of his buggy indicating that he had crawled around before he regained consciousness, as he had no recollection of crawling.

Weak from his long period without food, Flynn drove his buggy back to his camp site about 2 miles away, cooked bacon and eggs and ate them. He then drove to the home of a Seminole Indian friend, Henry Billy on the Reservation. The going was slow as he had only partial blurred sight in his left eye and was blind in his right eye.

Billy offered to accompany him back to Fort Myers, but with partial sight Flynn felt he could make the trip alone and arrived there at four p. m. Wednesday. He went to Brown's office and it was there that he learned that he must have been unconscious for 24 hours instead of just a few minutes or hours, for he had lost a whole day.

DISCUSSION:

The first consideration in this case is,

of course, the integrity of our witness, and James Flynn's reputation is good. He does not drink or smoke. He is a rancher who enjoys hunting in the wilds of Florida's Everglades. This trip was not his first. He had not, prior to his experience, been interested in "flying saucers". A hunter, he is also an excellent observer and he is not a fearful or tremulous man.

APRO prevailed upon Dr. Stipe for his opinion of Flynn and we submit the following text of his letter to us dated 28 April 1965:

"I have known Mr. Flynn for 25 years and have always considered him a reliable, emotionally stable individual.

"I also accompanied him to the site of his observation of the flying object. I have made a few pictures of the burned area, which is not conclusive of anything but a fresh burn and scorched tree tops in a perfect circle are near the area marked by Mr. Flynn as site of the hovering object. There were also fresh scuff marks on two trees 12 or 15 feet apart in the area underneath the burned circle of trees. The marks were as if a heavy object in a straight line had slid down the trees about 2 feet and there stopped. There was no mark of any kind on the soft dried marsh underneath. No animal, human or vehicle tracks of any kind. I could not account for those scuff marks." Very Truly Yours, (Signed) H. J. Stipe, M. D.

Dr. Stipe's medical report reads as follows:

"I was asked to see Mr. Flynn about 48 hours after he was admitted to Lee Memorial Hospital by an ophthalmologist, for an injury to his right eye. The eye condition was hemorrhaging into the anterior chamber of the eye, apparently traumatic.

"Mr. Flynn gave a history of being hit by something like a flash of light while approaching an unidentified flying object hovering just above the ground.

"I am sure you are acquainted with the account of his observation of his Unidentified flying object. When I first examined Mr. Flynn, he had both eyes covered by bandages and I was not able to observe his eyes or forehead. He was alert and cooperative. The physical examination showed a well muscled, well-nourished male. The heart and lungs were normal. The abdomen was normal. The only abnormal findings were neurological. No paralysis was noted, but the deep tendon reflexes of biceps, triceps, patellas and achilles were absent. Plantars and abdominal were absent, but cremasterics were present.

"Mr. Flynn was observed carefully for several weeks. His reflexes gradually

returned over a 5 day to 1 week period, but returned irregularly. The forehead was finally examined and presented a thickened area just above and medial to the right eye; in center of this area was a depressed, slightly abraded spot about 1 centimeter in diameter. Very small amount of haematoma was noted across right upper eye lid. There was never any mental confusion or evidence of hallucination.

"About the fourth day in the hospital, Mr. Flynn complained of hearing reduction and numbness in arms and hands. This cleared in about 24 hours.

"When last seen about 16 April 1965, approximately 4 weeks after the injury, Mr. Flynn was again checked. The abdominal reflexes were not present, but all others were normal. The depressed area over the right eye was still present and prominent. He still has a cloudy vision of the right eye. No other abnormal physical or neurological findings were noted." Unquote.

After speaking with Dr. Stipe, Mrs. Lorenzen consulted her personal physician, Dr. Ross Chapin of Tucson, for an explanation of the various medical terms. The biceps and triceps are arm muscles, of course, the patellas in the knees and the achilles the back of the foot in the area of the heel. The plantars are the sole of the foot, the abdominals in the abdominal area, and the cremasterics are on the inside of the thigh. Stipe refers not to the muscles in these areas, however, but the *tendons*.

Stipe had said that this lack of reflexes indicated to him that Flynn had had a real rather than a psychic experience. The injury to Flynn's forehead is not an ordinary one. The bleeding in the right eye is not ordinary either.

Flynn said that the beam of light coincided with the blow to his forehead. The forehead injury is above the eye most affected by the blow.

The huge burned area, the scorched tops of 25-foot Cypress trees, the scrape marks 4 feet off the ground, all testify to Flynn's account. But the most important of all these facts are the lack of deep tendon reflexes.

Dr. Chapin said that this condition could be caused by emotional shock. Stipe also indicated this in a telephone conversation, although he would not put himself on record as to the matter of the huge space ship.

Flynn gives an uncommonly detailed description of the object, but inquiries about the man indicate that he is a good observer, and also, he observed the object from a distance of a quarter of a mile, while it was lit up, with binoculars, as (See "Man Injured", page 4)

Man Injured . . .

(Continued from page 3)

well as at close range. This general type of ship has been seen before.

We must ask if it is possible that Flynn could have inflicted those injuries on himself. This is highly doubtful. It is also unlikely that he would go to such length in order to promote a space ship story. He could not fake the eye or forehead injuries, and it would be impossible to fake the lack of deep tendon reflexes.

The injury to his eye and forehead are so unusual in appearance as to defy conventional explanation. So—we are left with the only logical solution: that Flynn did indeed encounter a strange ship in the night and was injured by it.

Assuming the above, we are faced with the inevitable question: Why was he injured? We might immediately conclude that the UAOs are hostile or unfriendly, and this might be so. However, there is also a possibility that that ship could have been dangerous to Flynn had he got too close, and the occupants took a rather painful way to protect him from his own curiosity. Whether we accept the first hypothesis of intent or the second makes no difference in the interpretation of the evidence, however.

There is a tendency among researchers to discount if possible, all landings and/or evidence of contacts (not to be construed to mean the type of "contact" in which benevolent beings and communications are claimed), and especially those which indicate the presence of occupants not exactly friendly to earth beings.

With hundreds of units of space flot-sam and jetsam circling the earth in addition to functioning satellites, and high speed aircraft, it is nearly impossible to bolster an ordinary UAO-in the air case these days, and protect it from the onslaught of scientific inquiry and explanation unless at least two witnesses are involved, and the object is photographed.

It is hardly sensible to assume that these things are interplanetary, come across millions of miles of space only to fly around in our atmosphere, out of reach, and then fly back to their point of origin again. It does seem sensible, however, in view of their obvious interest in this planet, that they will land.

Granted, the idea of interplanetary travelers is not an accepted concept generally, but we must not ignore our chances to learn a great deal more about the interlopers by studying their landings. Perhaps they are not acceptable to the general public—but they will be some day. In the interest of scientific inquiry it is our duty to investigate all evidence—now—whether it is palatable or not.

Fiji . . .

(Continued from page 1)

that two loud explosions and a tremor-like disturbance felt in a 30-mile area on the mid-north coast of New South Wales on Thursday, June 4, were a mystery. Residents said that buildings vibrated, windows rattled and doors slammed, but the police at Taru and Forster said they had received no reports of damage.

The light phenomena at Taveuni was described as "a mysterious streak of bright bluish-white light", and reports of the "traveling beam" which lit up the sky, came from people throughout the 26-mile-long island, as well as fishermen off the Coast.

Five days after the Fiji phenomenon, most of Sydney, Australia, and much of New South Wales suffered a two-hour blackout in the early morning hours. The black-out began at the height of a violent electrical storm which struck Sydney shortly after midnight. "I cannot understand it", said Mr. C. E. Ranger, General Manager of the Sidney City Council, the authority responsible for distribution of electricity in Sydney and surrounding areas. He said—"I know of no single place or unit in the statewide system which could be responsible for the blackout."

The foregoing is only one of many similar mysterious blackouts which have come to the attention of this office. In mid-May most of the State of Arizona, including Phoenix and Yuma, suffered a four-hour cessation of electrical power during the hottest part of the day. No UFO was reported, and there was no thunderstorm activity. It is not surprising that no one would think to look up during such a calamity, however.

UAO Over Electrical Power Complex

Hallam is 25 miles east of Melbourne, Australia and was the site of a UAO visitation at 5:55 p.m. on 12 June 1964.

While travelling on Dandenong Road five witnesses in two cars saw a stationary red light 40 degrees above the horizon. On turning off onto Hallam Road the light was still visible and the occupants of the first car stopped to see what it was.

The observers first thought the object was a light on top of a tower but shortly after they stopped the light accelerated suddenly and moved off to the East. At this time the outline was discernible and one witness described the object as "like a coin on its side" and another witness described the object as slightly domed on top and flat underneath. The brilliant red was at the leading edge and

a pale yellow light was noticed at the rear. The object was estimated by one witness as being "about the same size as a Viscount airliner"—and to have disappeared towards Melbourne at a speed "greater than a jet."

This case was investigated by the Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society and pronounced authentic. The prime witnesses were adjudged competent and honest. The driver of the second car refused to be interviewed as he had already been made a subject of ridicule as a result of mentioning it at his place of work.

Geoffrey S. Rumpf, Sightings Investigation Officer for the Victorian Society, wrote: "Having thoroughly checked the sighting area, there appears to be only one reason why a UFO should be interested in this particular place: Less than 1 mile from the point where the UFO was seen to be hovering, the Main transformer lines from the Morwell-Yallourn power generating complex pass. These lines supply most of the power used in Melbourne and other areas."

Rumpf went on to cite Mrs. Lorenzen's theory concerning UAO reconnaissance of power supply, covered in her book, "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax."

Pathologist Views UFO

Dr. Richard S. Woodruff, Vermont State Pathologist, staff member of the University of Vermont College of Medicine, and a Vermont State Trooper were driving on Vermont Rt. 100 between Bethel and Randolph on 4 January 1965 when they saw 3 UFOs. In the Burlington Free Press, Dr. Woodruff was quoted: "As we were driving along—suddenly—just above the treetops to our left, an object came rapidly into sight. It carried an orange-red light about the size of a football. The trooper said: 'My God! Did you see that?' Just then the second came into view. It flew the same course as the first, to our right above the valley, then disappeared swiftly into the sky. Then came a third, exactly like the first two. One, two, three, just like that. The trooper and I were spellbound. The UFOs appeared to be round, but they were travelling so fast we really couldn't say . . . I was not seeing things, and I am not too overly imaginative. And neither is the trooper." No sound or contrail was reported, nor was there any electro-magnetic (EM) phenomena connected with the incident.

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Censorship . . .

(Continued from page 2)

legitimate. So, instead of the orderly and scientific method of debate using honest statistics, they use ridicule and intellectually dishonest juggling of facts and figures.

Both Levitt and Menzel are astronomers, and both men hold very high positions and therefore are accorded a great deal of attention and reverence by others in their own field as well as by the laymen. But if UAOs and extraterrestrial visitors became a fact by official announcement, the astronomers would shortly lose their hard-won glamor and acclaim. Who would pay much attention to men who guess about the stars when there was a possibility of eventually being in contact with those who travel among them?

So neither Menzel nor Levitt are AF or government sponsored, but there is a possibility that someone behind the scenes took pains to see that an anti-UFO astronomer appeared on the same show with Keyhoe and Bryan. And in this degree-happy United States, Levitt's string of impressive college degrees greatly minimized the impact of Mr. Keyhoe's degree and commission and the degree and commission of Mr. Bryan.

Certainly it was obvious, prior to the appearance of Keyhoe and Bryan that Mr. Crane was anti-UFO. Instead of approaching the subject with sane responsible researchers and or scientists in the first place, Crane set up the pitiful souls who claimed contact, in one of his early shows. Then he set about to depict the "other side" or "serious" researchers, and got Keyhoe and Bryan, and then rigged the show with Levitt in the audience. It appeared that neither Keyhoe nor Bryan were aware of Levitt's presence and therefore it came as a complete and very sad surprise. This is the way Crane wanted it. Mr. Crane has, in the past, shown a tendency to inject his own opinions and predispositions on every subject up for discussion, and it is not likely he will change.

Western Sightings

Spring '64 Flap

Several sightings which took place in the west during the Spring of 1964 UFO activity, were crowded out of fall bulletins by more detailed accounts of other incidents. We take this opportunity to list these incidents with pertinent details:

Mrs. G. L. Kriger, of S. New Mexico Highway 10, Tijeras, reported to authorities and the Albuquerque Tribune that

at 10:15 a. m. on May 8, 1964, she observed a bright silver object just above the Manzano Mountains, while driving near her home. She stopped her car, got out and watched the object for about one-half minute before it disappeared over the mountains. She described it as oval-shaped, silver, spinning, with no windows or noise.

On the 2nd of May, 1964, several residents of the 4 corners area of Colorado and New Mexico reported speedy mystery objects. Mrs. J. M. Watkins of Summit Ridge (north of Cortez, Colorado) told a reporter that she saw 2 cylindrical-shaped objects with fins flying at about 200 feet altitude. They appeared to be about 50 feet long. A neighbor also viewed the objects.

A similar report came from a Mancos, Colorado man who said he saw two objects (description correlates with object seen by Mrs. Watkins) flying in the vicinity of Mesa Verde National Park. Same date.

Later in the afternoon a report was made to the Federal Aviation Agency at Farmington, New Mexico of a cylindrical object flying in the area. This report and another made at Farmington a short time later said the object appeared to be "tumbling in the air" as it flew at low altitude.

Two Albuquerque men who refused to identify themselves in print told the Albuquerque Tribune that they watched a small, flat-bottomed egg-shaped object for about 5 minutes through binoculars at 1:40 p.m. on 11 May. It was metallic-appearing, noiseless and flew near the base of the Manzano Mountains. They first thought the object was a jet but it was flying too slow. It disappeared after 5 minutes, then a jet flew over. They had no trouble identifying the jet and said the object definitely was not a conventional aircraft. The Manzano Mountains, incidentally, are a highly sensitive classified military area.

Grangeville, Idaho residents watched an oblong-shaped object which appeared to hover near the Cottonwood Air Force radar installation on the nights of May 11 and 12, 1964, from 9:30 to 11:15 p.m. Sheriff James Fuzzell and others watched the object through binoculars as it moved "back and forth" on a horizontal plane.

Colonel Luis Zendeguy, Station Commander, at the Radar station, said several of his men reported sighting a bright object. "Whether it was a star or what I don't know and neither do they. We are buffaloed. I have forwarded our report to higher headquarters," he told newsmen.

The object was in the north from Grangeville and appeared overhead at the radar site, ruling out a star as an explanation. The object made no noise, appeared on two consecutive nights at the same time and was not seen again.

* * * * *

Farmington, New Mexico. Several residents including Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Ford, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Oehler reported watching a green object which appeared to be surrounded by a cloud of smoke or steam, for one hour, from 8:45 to 9:45 on the 13th of May 1964. It finally emitted a puff of smoke and disappeared. Oehler said he was positive it was not an airplane or a balloon. "At times", he said, "the whole thing moved extra fast" and its movements seemed very erratic.

Earlier, reports from Carlsbad, described a stationary light in the sky which acted like an airport beacon except that its colors changed from green to red to yellow. The Farmington object was at 45 degree elevation—but the azimuth reading was not stipulated.

* * * * *

At Teseque, New Mexico, Los Alamos officials and the Police Department were puzzling over the reports of a UFO sited over the Los Alamos Scientific installation by Pat Lopez of Teseque on the night of May 20. Authorities speculated that he might have seen reflections off clouds from flares at the scene of an accident being cleared by New Mexico State Police. No details on the object.

* * * * *

Still unexplained was the mysterious death of two deer at one of the L.A.S.L. sites. Conservation officials said the animals were apparently badly frightened and had jumped off the top of a boulder in their panic.

Cloud Disc In Arizona

Mr. and Mrs. Al Gardner, (he is an electronics engineer employed at a local laboratory) of Tucson, Arizona, were traveling south on Highway 87 and were about 1 mile south of Coolidge, Arizona junction when they observed a cloud-like oval object in the south. The date: 6 July 1964. The object was going from west to east, then turned north and faded from sight. It appeared to be about the size of a jet or smaller, three times as long as it was thick, and the edges were not clearly defined. It traveled 90 degrees in about 30 seconds, seemed faster than a small plane but slower than a jet. It's elevation was between 10 and 15 degrees throughout the flight. It went in front of a cloud, then disappeared from sight.

Huge UFO At Staunton, Va.

Mr. Horace Burns, of Grottoes, Virginia, claims to have seen an 80-foot-high UFO four miles east of Staunton, Virginia at 5 p.m. on 21 December 1964. Drawings of the object show a general cone shape 125 feet in diameter with a band of bluish-white light on the bottom.

Burns claimed the metallic-appearing object came out of the sky north of the Highway, crossed Route 250 about 200 feet ahead of him and then his engine stopped. He said his car seemed to come to an "unnaturally" quick stop.

He also said the object landed lightly, "like a bubble" about 100 yards off the Highway. It had no visible portholes, wings or seams. See diagram. The object rested on the meadow for from 60-90 seconds, then with a sound of rushing air, it rose straight up for several hundred feet and then proceeded into the northeast. Burns claimed there was no traffic during this time, nor was there any for at least a mile ahead along the route which he drove his car after he started it up again.

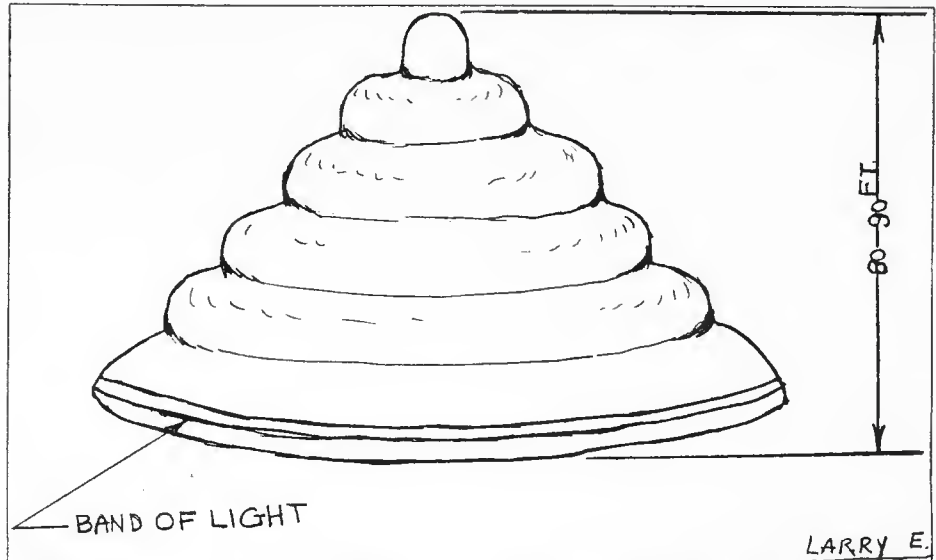
Six days later Mr. Burns informed Ernest G. Gehman, a Professor of German at Eastern Mennonite College at Harrisonburg. On the following Tuesday Professor Gehman taped the story at Mr. Burns' gunshop. On Wednesday the Professor tested the area where the UFO had purportedly landed and his counter registered 60,000 counts per minute. This was 9 days after the UFO had rested on the spot.

On January 12 Sgt. David Moody and S/Sgt. H. Jones of Wright-Patterson AFB arrived to investigate the landing. They questioned Burns and Gehman.

Gehman, who was on the scene during the AF investigation, noted that Moody also got an indication of radioactivity. This was three weeks after the incident. Moody also indicated the Burns sighting was a "good" one by several remarks. However, in their 3-page report which they forwarded to Gehman, they inferred their doubts concerning the authenticity of Burns' claims.

To our knowledge no sighting of a UFO in that area which would tend to corroborate Burns' claims has come to light. It has been suggested that the lack of traffic on route 250 is most unusual at any time of day and especially at 5 p.m.

An examination of a state of Virginia road map shows Staunton intersected by two major highways and several smaller roads. Route 11 runs roughly SSW to NNE. Highway 250 where the huge UFO was alleged to have landed, runs WNW and ESE. This major U. S. Highway runs to Charlottesville and then to Richmond, ESE of Staunton. It does not



Shown above is the "beehive" shaped object reportedly observed near Staunton, Virginia, U.S.A. on 21 December, 1964.

seem likely that an 80-90 foot high UFO could land in daylight on a major thoroughfare and be seen by only one individual. Charlottesville, home of the University of Virginia is only 35 miles away to the ESE. Its population is in excess of 30,000. The population of Staunton is 20,000. Waynesboro, between Staunton and Charlottesville, has 13,000 residents.

This evidence seems to conflict with Burns' story—but on the other hand, we have the testimony of a respected University Professor concerning excessive radiation.

A short time ago, some strange holes and high radiation count were found in the woods near Glassboro, New Jersey. A tale of a glowing red object which had purportedly landed in the woods was told to the son of a known UFO enthusiast and NICAP member, by an unidentified youth. Police investigated and located a boy who was identified as the one who originally told of the alleged landing. He was taken into custody, admitted perpetrating a hoax by digging the holes and scattering certain chemicals to raise the radiation count. He was tried, found guilty, fined, warned about future shenanigans and released. His fine was also suspended.

We relate the latter case without pertinent details or names (the case is old and does not appear to be a true UFO report) because it is important in that radiation at an alleged UFO landing site can be simulated. However, such fake cases can be detected with a little investigation.

Electronic "Space Sleuth"

On the 28th of March the Naval Research Laboratory reported the existence

of a new project which is partly secret and designed to provide the U.S. Space Surveillance System serving all of North America with rapid computation of the speed of any object which accidentally or by design fails to emit identification signals.

Associated Press writer C. Yates McDaniels, in an article in the Seattle Times said that since picking up its first voiceless space object in 1958 (?) the system has tracked hundreds of man-created pieces of matter. For reasons of security, the Navy and other agencies do not state how far they can detect tiny things in space. But the Naval Lab places the distances at thousands of miles.

The new system will provide more accurate measurements and greatly help in figuring an unknown objects' speed.

Three View UFO In Canada

Fishermen Alphonse Gaudet, Eric McInnis and Arnold Gaudet sighted a silver, wingless object which fishing near North Cape, P. E. Island, Canada at 1:30 a.m. on 27 November 1964. The men were mackerel fishing near North Cape and were 1 1/2 miles off the shore of Sea Cow Pond when they spotted the object heading in an easterly direction at high speed.

Arnold Gaudet, through previous experience in seal hunting by airplane, estimated the object's altitude as approximately 2,000 feet. The men thought it was an airplane until they noticed the absence of wings. They said it had orange-colored fins extending all around the object which appeared to be 30 feet in diameter. It disappeared into the east shortly after it was first seen.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JULY-AUGUST, 1965

UAOs OVER ANTARCTICA

IMPORTANT

Dr. Fontes, on the basis of observations concerning the recent (beginning July 1) world flap, has asked the Director and the Editor to "keep all APRO members on the alert for possible important happenings in the near future." Dr. Fontes appeared on television in Rio de Janeiro in June of this year and predicted the July flap (emphasizing the 26-month periodicity of sightings) two weeks before it became an actuality. He and the Lorenzens independently noted a thread of continuity during this recent flap: Many sightings were over large cities and the display by the UAOs indicated that they were discarding at least temporarily, their past surreptitiousness in favor of mass displays over populated areas. This could be the beginning of a new phase which could be linked to psychological indoctrination of the entire population.

Dr. Fontes, incidentally, was the discoverer of the pattern of ecological, biological and military surveys which were evident in the first 14 years of UAO activity, and which Mrs. Lorenzen presented for the first time in her book, "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax."

Hopf Scores In 'Scope Competition

John T. Hopf, Newport, Rhode Island aerial and commercial photographer and APRO Photo Consultant, was awarded 2nd prize for Optical Excellence at the annual Stellafane Telescope Makers Convention at Springfield, Vermont. His entry was a 6" telescope in a competition involving scopes varying in size from 4" to 20". The story will be in the next issue of Sky and Telescope.

Also of possible interest to members is Mr. Hopf's souvenir picture book entitled "Picturesque Newport," which includes beautiful natural color photographs executed by Mr. Hopf. It exhibits some of the most beautiful color photography this office has even seen. It can be obtained from Mr. Hopf at 10 Red Cross Terrace, Newport, Rhode Island.

Landing In France

At 5:00 on the morning of the 1st of July 1965, Maurice Masse, 41, a farmer at Valensole France, left his home to go to his lavender field about two kilometers outside Valensole. When he arrived at the field, he began to hoe the flowers, then his attention was arrested by a strange noise like a whistling which seemed to fill the whole countryside. He walked around the slope or terrace and saw a strange object about 30 meters away. The object had an oblong shape like a big football, Masse reported later. It was about the size of a Dauphine (a French car), and had a dull, flat, lustreless finish. He said the object reminded him of a big spider, and it was poised on four metallic feet "to which was attached a central pivot."

What interested Masse the most was the presence near the machine of a being whose height and weight he compared to that of an eight-year-old child. The "little man" was wearing an orange-colored space suit but no helmet or headpiece and its hands were bare.

Inside the object, Masse declares, was another occupant about the same size as the one on the ground, and dressed the same. The small being on the ground turned, saw Masse, and jumped into the opening in the side of the object through which the second occupant had been seen, the door slid shut and the object took off with a "deafening whistling" sound, the same as had first attracted Masse's attention. The object ascended vertically at very high speed without giving off smoke or dust.

Masse informed the police at Valensole whereupon the site of the landing was investigated. The gendarmes found a hole of 20 centimeters diameter and 50 in dept. Some marks, (four), like furrows extended from the hole outward, describing an "X" in the ground. The dirt where the central pivot had rested was baked and hard, almost like cement. The surrounding soil was, however, normal.

Subsequent investigations revealed that no normal aircraft had been in the
(See France, page 4)

Shortly after the Valensole landing (see article this page) press wires hummed with the information that scientists at various Antarctica Bases had observed and photographed strange aerial objects.

Upon hearing this news, the Editor contacted Dr. Fontes and asked if he might have received any detailed information concerning the sightings. He responded with the following article:

The new wave of UAO sightings came, as expected, in July 1965. The frequency of observations has increased rapidly over the South American continent and West Europe, with a few scattered reports coming from the USA, Canada, North Africa and Australia. This report, however, will discuss only the first incidents at the beginning of the flap, which occurred in the Antarctic region of the planet. These incidents are very interesting because they caused such a reaction that two South American Governments were forced to release official statements on the subject. The sightings involved were reported from the Argentine, Chilean and English bases in the South American sector of the Antarctic region and hit the headlines all over the world.

The Argentine Reports

A solitary UAO was sighted from the Argentine base on Deception Island, on July 2, and appeared again on July 3 when it was also spotted from the Chilean and English bases located in the same area. The news about the sighting started rumors in Buenos Aires, arousing general interest. Under the pressure of public opinion and the press, the Argentine Navy Secretary released on July 6 an official statement with the following headline: "Observations of unidentified flying objects in the Argentine Antarctica." This Navy report is quoted below:

"The Navy garrison in the Argentine Antarctica (Deception Island) observed, on July 3, at 1940 hours (local time), a giant lens-shaped flying object, solid in appearance, colour mostly red and green, changing at moments, with yellow, blue,

(See Antarctica, page 3)

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What Is A UAO?

For several years APRO has been the
maverick of UFO research because of its
designation for aerial phenomena.

In 1957, a group of Alamogordo mem-
bers discussed the two ancient terms:
flying saucer and unidentified flying ob-
ject. All present agreed that "flying
saucer" was a term given to aerial phe-
nomena by the newspapers and that it
was a misnomer.

The term UFO is merely the initials
for the words "unidentified flying ob-
ject", and it is a perfectly good term to
apply to an object which is truly uniden-
tified. But it also implies the possibili-
ty of identification as a conventional ob-
ject. The group decided to look for a
more applicable term. They settled on
UAO (unconventional aerial object).

Inasmuch as it is the premise of the
majority of the APRO membership that
extra-terrestrial visitations is the only log-
ical interpretation of the aerial phenom-
ena statistics gathered by this organiza-
tion in its thirteen and one-half years of
existence, the term UAO is more descrip-
tive of our subject.

The term "ETO" (extra terrestrial ob-
ject) was suggested at one time, but was
rejected as it was felt that there was no
conclusive evidence of the existence of
extraterrestrial visitations and therefore
the word would be premature.

We have had a couple of objections to
this term in the past but the great ma-
jority of members understand the term
UAO and accept it without reservation.
In the future when the term UAO is
seen in the Bulletin, it means simply that
the object under discussion is an uncon-
ventional one. When UFO is used, it
means the case under investigation or
discussion is lacking in basic informa-
tion so that, although the object in ques-
tion *seems* unusual, it *could* be identified
as mundane or unusual, and is, therefore,
an unidentified flying object.

On The Subject Of Contact

By Joyce Davis

Recently I read Ben Bova's article,
"Where Is Everybody", on contact or
lack of contact with interplanetary be-
ings. He suggests that we may be among
the older citizens of the galaxy. Also he
agrees with you (Mrs. L.) in thinking
that they might fear cultural shock and
be more interested in a biological or
ecological study rather than colonization
or trade.

It always surprises me that people who
set out to discuss interplanetary contacts
do not draw more parallels from the ex-
ploration and colonization of the earth.
For example, the Vikings had intermit-
tent contact with North America for
several years. Then for a long period
there was rarely any contact between the
Old World and the New. Similarly there
have been ancient but intermittent re-
ports of "flying cars", "wheels within
wheels" and "flying clouds".

After Columbus's voyage there were
any number of explorers visiting the New
World in various ships, with different
languages, clothes and customs. Thus one
should not be surprised to find UFOs of
different sizes and designs. While it is
generally assumed that description of
UFO crew members are more authentic
if they are the same, one should not rule
out a sighting just because one descrip-
tion does not agree with another. Just
think what conclusions could be drawn
if an American and an African Bushman
were seen inside a Gemini capsule.

While the colonization of South Ameri-
ca continued rapidly it was nearly 100
years before colonization of North Ameri-
ca began to expand. Since the riches of
South America were more easily seen
and taken it was exploited first. Perhaps
the interplanetary beings have been col-

onizing and exploiting Mars and the
moon.

Considering that voyaging between sol-
ar systems undoubtedly takes longer than
the few months that Columbus took to
cross the Atlantic one must expect the
interplanetary visitors to take longer in
their exploring. Thus the 20-25 years
since the first wide-spread sightings seem
little enough time for exploring groups
to survey the planet, to study the flora,
fauna and atmosphere and to learn a
language. There may be technical dif-
ficulties in communication. If the inter-
planetary visitors' hearing and speaking
range is a few wave lengths higher or
lower than ours it would create all kinds
of problems. Even here on earth people
with a language consisting mainly of
vowels find it difficult to speak one with
many consonants.

Contact between varying cultures cre-
ates cultural shock which would be well
known to any group with exploring ex-
perience. When speaking of cultural
shock most people quote the impact of
the white man's culture on the American
Indians and Africans as evidence that a
technically superior culture would de-
stroy the other. In considering contact
with interplanetary beings a more apt
illustration would be contact with Japon.

Here was a large group of people with
a highly organized government in con-
trast to the small tribal groups of Indians
and Africans. After a period of self-im-
posed isolation Japan opened her doors
to trade. Immediately she began to bor-
row and imitate technical knowledge
while keeping her government, culture
and social life little changed. Now she is
beginning to improvise and develop
techniques of her own. As with most
other contacts of varying cultures there
has been a two-way exchange of cultural
and social ideas along with adaptations in
governmental and diplomatic views.

Surely the scientists and technicians of
this earth could build and man ships
comparable to UFOs if they would admit
that such things were possible and were
determined to do so. This seems to be
the greatest tragedy of the Air Force
denial of the flying saucers' existence.
Here we are pouring money, time, energy
and brain power into rockets where we
should be solving the problem of the
flying saucers. Even if the government
did not divert any money from rocket
research, an admission that UFOs were
real would encourage many private re-
searchers. What a great boost it would
give to research if the government would
release all information it has accumu-
lated from the sightings it has received.

Antarctica . . .

(Continued from page 1)

white and orange shades. The object was moving on a zigzagging trajectory toward the east, but several times it changed course to the west and north with varied speeds and no sound. It passed at an elevation of 45 degrees over the horizon, distance estimated at about 10 to 15 kilometers from the base.

"During the maneuvers performed by the object, the witnesses were able to register its tremendous speeds and also the fact that it hovered motionless for about 15 minutes at an estimated altitude of about 5 thousand meters. The meteorological conditions for the area of the sighting can be considered as very good for this time of the year: clear sky, some stratus-cumulus, moon in the last quarter and perfect visibility.

"The sighting was witnessed by the meteorologist together with 13 members of the garrison and 3 Chilean subofficers visiting the base. The observation lasted for 20 minutes and photographs of the object were taken.

"In the afternoon of the same day the same object was observed from the Argentine base on the South Orkney Islands, moving away toward the northwest, elevation 30 degrees over the horizon, distance estimated at about 10 to 15 kilometers. The Chilean base also observed the object referred to above on the afternoon of that same day." Unquote.

The Argentine base on the South Orkney Islands is the oldest observatory in the Antarctic region and has been in continual operation since 1905. Continual records of terrestrial magnetism are obtained there, several instruments being used such as variometers Eschenhagen, magnetometers Kew and terrestrial inductors Schulze. Several of those instruments were working when the object was sighted over the area. A great scientific evidence has been given in Argentina to the registrations taken by those instruments because the presence of the strange object in the sky on July 3 produced disturbances in the magnetic field—registered on the magnetographic tapes. According to authorized sources from the Argentine Navy Ministry, the visual observation of the phenomenon lasted for 20 minutes while the instruments at that base registered the presence of the UAO for about one hour and two minutes. According to the same sources, the magnetic disturbances registered have no natural explanation in the present state of our scientific knowledge.

On July 9, the Argentine Navy Secretary released a second official report to

confirm the previous information on the sighting of an unidentified aerial object in the skies of the Antarctic region. This second report is the following:

"Contacts were made with the Commander of the Navy garrison on Deception Island. This officer, Lieutenant Daniel Perisse, confirmed the accuracy of his first report explaining that he had only described what had been observed by all the personnel under his command. He again affirmed that the object sighted was as bright as a first magnitude star, was moving to the east with varied speeds, hovered in mid-air and stopped several times, to follow its trajectory with sudden accelerations and changes in course. The characteristics of the object and its speed permit the affirmation that it was not a star, a weather balloon or an airplane. Seventeen persons observed the strange object, including three Chilean subofficers from the Aguirre Base who were on Deception because one of them had a broken arm and needed medical care.

"Concerning the attempts to photograph the object, Lieutenant Perisse informed that the circumstances were not favourable to obtain good photos due to several negative factors including the low sensitivity of the film used, the distance and the darkness at the time of the observation.

"On the other hand, information from the Navy garrison at South Orkney Islands calls attention to a fact of extreme importance: during the passage of the strange object over that base two variometers working in perfect condition registered disturbances in the magnetic field which were recorded on their tapes." Unquote.

The Chilean Report

The Ministry of Defense in Santiago, Chile, released to the press on July 7 the contents of reports received from the Pedro Aguirre Cerda base on the observation of unidentified aerial objects. The messages had been sent by Commander Mario Janh Barrera, the C.O. at that Base and were transmitted via radio. The first observation was made on June 18 and reported as follows:

"I have to report that today, at 4:00 P.M. (local time) was sighted from this base an aerial object luminous intensity first magnitude star, appearing east of the island at 60 degrees elevation, changing direction to the left in a 180 degree turn to the west and then turning 90 degrees to the right; moving away to the south following an irregular trajectory at 4:20 P.M. Meteorological conditions good, dark sky. The phenomenon was observed by all the garrison. Avello 18.40 40Z." Unquote.

The second report, however, was the most interesting:

"Sergeant Moya, in the course of meteorological observations on July 3, spotted the presence of an aerial object sighted for 20 minutes by nine members of the garrison. Red-yellow luminosity, changing colours, elevation 45 degrees, crossing the island at SW in a NW-SE direction. High velocity, oscillatory course, luminosity first magnitude star. Good conditions of visibility. Communication on the same day, at 20:30 hours (local time) with English base revealed that on July 2, at 19:45 hours, five members of that garrison had sighted celestial object north of the island, moving in a zigzagging course, stopping in mid-air for 5 or 10 minutes and disappearing in a vertical direction. Red-yellow colour, changing to green, elevation 20 degrees and brightness first magnitude star.

"Communication with the Argentine base Deception Island disclosed that on July 3 sixteen persons, including three Chilean subofficers, had observed an aerial object over the northern area of the island, moving in a N-NE direction, varying speed, oscillatory course, changing yellow-green-orange colour, leaving a contrail at 30 degrees elevation. Round-shaped, disappearing into cirrus clouds. Was tracked by theodolites and high-powered binoculars. Corporal Duran, from this garrison, took 10 colour photographs through the theodolite. Still on the same day, in the Argentine base at Orkney Island, two meteorological observers sighted an aerial object flying at high speed on a parabolic trajectory course E-W, while luminosity, causing disturbances in the magnetic field registered on geomagnetic instruments with patterns notably out of the normal.

"There were no previous communications between the bases listed above that could produce a psychosis of this kind of observation—which must be of great interest for scientific organizations interested." Unquote.

As soon as the reports transcribed above were released to the press, reporters from the Brazilian and Chilean newspapers requested a direct interview with Commander Mario Janh Barrera. He was contacted by radio through Commander Jose Berdichevski, chief of Public Relations, Chilean Air Force, from the AF radio-operations center in Santiago. He reported the following.

"It is nonsense to say that we saw a flying saucer like those from science-fiction stories. What we sighted was something real, a solid object which was moving at incredible speeds, performed

(See Antarctica, page 4)

Antarctica . . .

(Continued from page 3)

maneuvers, emitted a greenish light and caused interference in the electro-magnetic instruments of the Argentine base situated close to ours, on a small island.

"Its red-yellow colour changed to green and orange. It was flying at a short distance from the base at an elevation of 45 degrees, over the north of the island, and moving on a zigzagging course.

"It hovered in mid-air after performing one of its maneuvers, remaining motionless for about 20 minutes and then moving away at high speed. We observed this object through high-power binoculars and theodolites.

"I don't believe it could be an airship of terrestrial manufacture. As an officer of the Chilean Air Force, my knowledge about man-made machines gives me absolute conviction that nothing similar exists on earth in shape, velocity and mobility in space. We have taken 10 colour photographs which will be developed in Santiago.

"As soon as we sighted the object we tried to contact via radio the Argentine and English bases. But such contact was impossible because there was a very strong interference on the radio — all channels. With the radio useless and under intense emotion we continued to observe the thing in space, on a clear night without winds . . ." Unquote.

Other UAO Sightings In Antarctica

A report sent from the SANAE base, from the South African Antarctic National Expedition, and printed in the bulletin "Antarctic," published by the New Zealand Antarctic Society, informed that at 20:07 hours GMT on March 18, 1962, a very bright luminous object had been sighted northeast of that station—which is located on the Antarctic coast latitude 70 degrees. The object moved from east to north at small elevation over the horizon, remaining in sight for only 10 seconds.

In the same number of the publication listed above there is the report of another observation made at Hallett base (on a different date). That base is a post controlled by USA and New Zealand and located on the Antarctic coast exactly on the opposite side of the SANAE base (through the South Pole). According to a radiogram signed by Claud Taylor, base commander, an object appeared over the region on July 7, 1962, at 11:10 GMT, crossing in 3 to 4 minutes the horizon in a south-north direction. That object showed three different parts sharply separated, one of

them much more luminous than the two others. A kind of "gray shape" could be seen around the three bright parts, which the observers interpreted to be a "possible condensation trail."

When the object was north of the base it emitted a sudden flash of light without any change of orbit or shape. No sound was heard. The report also states that the object appeared to be well inside the atmosphere and certainly below the level of the austral aurora.

The most important fact of the Hallett Base observation was that the object's passage was registered by a special photographic instrument called "all sky camera," used for the study of polar auroras. This instrument has a semi-spherical mirror which makes possible photographs of the whole sky at frequent intervals.

According to information released by the New Zealand Scientific and Industrial Research Department, the colour photos obtained confirmed the visual observation of the UAO. One of the photos of long exposure, showed a luminous trail crossing the whole sky. According to Dr. M. Gadsen, a scientist who was at Hallett base, the nature of the object could not be established because it was not a meteor and there was no information on the fall of a satellite in that region on that occasion.

The Astronomer's Point Of View

This report cannot be concluded without a reference to an astronomer's opinion on the sightings reported above. On July 31, a UPI dispatch from La Plata, Argentina, stated that, according to an astronomer from the National Astronomical Observatory, "the unidentified object sighted in the sky, in the beginning of July, in the Antarctic region, was as it seemed, an artificial satellite."

The astronomer declared that "the observatory had reached that conclusion after studying the trajectory of numerous artificial satellites in orbit, as well as the data received from the Argentine Navy base on Deception Island, where the object was observed." Unquote.

We don't know the name of that astronomer, but we see he makes good use of Dr. Donald H. Menzel's technique to "explain away" UAO sightings. And the reader has learned that we have artificial satellites that can move on a zigzagging course, hover in mid-air for a long time, make 90 and 180 degree turns, change color and speed at any time, interfere with radio transmitters and produce disturbances in the magnetic field.

The foregoing report gives UFO re-

searchers something which they have felt was lacking for quite some time, and that is a sighting or sightings of unconventional aerial objects by several witnesses with the qualifications of scientific and competent observers, during which time the object performed all the maneuvers and demonstrated high velocity which sets a UAO apart from mundane aerial objects.

The second Chilean report is perhaps the most revealing of all the Antarctic sighting reports. We note particularly the statement concerning the possibility of mass psychosis where this observation was concerned. No one is better qualified to evaluate the sighting and explanation of same than the people involved.

France . . .

(Continued from page 1)

area which could account for the object seen by Mr. Masse. Masse, married, the father of two children, is considered to be a reliable and honest individual and not capable of perpetrating a hoax.

Rash of Sightings In Quebec

In the first part of August 1964 many residents of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reported unidentified objects. Although no exact dates were given the French language weekly, *Le Nouveau Samedi* for 8 October 1964 reported three sightings for a period of 10 days preceding the 8th of August.

At Compton (about 90 miles ESE from Montreal) Emilien Nadeau reported he had heard a strange explosion while watching TV at about 9:30 p.m. He ran outside and saw a ball of fire speeding towards the ground. At about 300 feet altitude "a piece of fire detached itself from the object and the larger body continued its flight until out of sight. Others also witnessed the sight.

Another report came from Mrs. Aime Perreault, in Repentigny, 5 miles from the Northern tip of Montreal Island.

Also in the early part of August Mrs. P. (no time) saw a round flat object with a dome on top which came from the west and disappeared toward Barthier. Five other people also observed the craft.

On the third many citizens of Montreal called police and military authorities to report a brilliant object speeding from southwest to northeast. The RCAF tower at St. Hubert and the Control Tower at Dorval International Airport saw nothing unusual on that night and officials admitted they were unable to give a plausible explanation for the citizens' observations.

Low Level Flights In Arizona

At 8:45 p. m. on Wednesday, 3 June 1964, Edward Coyle, mine foreman at Zontelli Western Mining Company, observed an egg-shaped object near Coppermine, 20 miles south of Page, Arizona. He notified Pat and June Patterson, owners of Coppermine Trading Post on the Navajo Indian Reservation and they watched the object for 15 minutes. The object was moving northwest to southwest and appeared to be at 500 and 1,000 feet altitude. It disappeared into the northwest. A second object, the description of which is similar to the object just described, was seen by Frank Howard, the night watchman at the mine who also observed the first one. The second object was further away and toward the south. Both objects had a white light at the leading edge and the entire object was surrounded by a red, mist-like glow.

At 8 p. m. on the night of the 4th, lookout towers at Big Lake, Green Peak, Fox Mountain, New Mexico, Escudilla, Mexico (Province of Sonora) and Blue Stations in the Apache National Forest reported an "arc halo" light extending beyond the edges of Burnt Mountain, 40 miles southwest of Eagar (Eastern Arizona). The light which was blue, lasted for 5-10 minutes, and a "curved" vapor and lesser light remained for several minutes afterward.

Paul Gordon, District Ranger, and Dave Isaac, lookout at Big Lake, observed the strange blue glow beyond the hills, apparently on the ground. One glow was west of Pool Corral, another west of Burnt Mountain, and another in the Province of Sonora. Each would start, then fade out.

A ranger flew over the area the next day in a light plane at low altitude and found nothing which would explain the glow.

Hovering Object In Arizona Canyon

Mr. X, a Tucson Importer, was returning from a trip to Wyoming on the night of 3 June 1964 along the Black Canyon Highway when he spotted a UAO in a canyon. He had left Flagstaff at 8:30 and at about 10 p. m. when he was near Verde (Green) Road crossing he saw the "dirigible" shaped object hovering off the ground to his right in a canyon, clearly silhouetted against the hills. It had a "cold blue" glow surrounding it. As Mr. X came closer, he rounded a curve turning right, and his headlights caught the object whereupon it slowly ascended straight up, then headed southwest and

disappeared in the direction of Buckeye. The entire sighting lasted about 15 minutes. The observer made a personal report to APRO Tucson and asked that his name be withheld. The observer is considered to be a reliable individual and said he didn't believe in UAOs prior to his experience.

Readers should note the similarity between this object and the object seen on the ground at La Madera in April of 1964.

PLEASE NOTE!

This issue has been delayed by pressure of the July-August flap, the ensuing work with evaluations and correlations, and also the large number of inquiries about membership which flooded the office during the same period of time. As this copy goes to the printer, work begins on the September-October APRO Bulletin which will have complete details of the "flap" in South America in July and early August as well as the "flap" in the United States and elsewhere. Several landings will be noted, and photos where possible.

Texas Boy Gets Photos

Fourteen-year-old Jack Spiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Spiro of El Paso, Texas, was using his telescope on Thursday, 25 June 1964 when he spotted three V-shaped objects in the southwestern sky. One glowed, the other two were "dark ivory" in color. The boy photographed the objects with color film. He subsequently sent the film to Dallas for special processing. When the film came back, the boy's parents notified authorities at Bigg AFB. An Air Force sedan picked Jack up at school and took him to Biggs where he and Air Force technicians observed the film. Jack said an ivory-colored v-shaped object showed up on 8 consecutive frames. Mrs. Spiro, when notified of the results, notified the papers, whereupon the story changed. Both Major Thornton, an Intelligence Officer, and Colonel William W. Saunders said that there was nothing but "something that was either an abrasion on the film or a spot caused by processing".

Jack's mother told Mr. Lorenzen in a telephone conversation on the subject that Major Thornton had told her by phone shortly after the initial film viewing that "something unusual" was on the film and Mrs. Spiro said he seemed excited about it. She seemed quite resentful about the change in attitude. This case is still not resolved and Mrs. Spiro has not accepted our offer of free analysis.

Three Objects Over New Zealand

On January 15, two days after the sighting of strange contrails over the Tasman Sea, Mr. John Cresswell, former British Navy signalman, reported seeing three large, unexplained circular lights at 2:50 a. m. One was moving slightly ahead of the others, indicating formation. The lights were observed over Tauranga harbor.

Fireball Over Howth, Ireland

Mr. John Knowles and Miss Rose Ward of Dublin, Ireland were travelling by car to the Summit Inn at Howth Head on the 9th of April 1965 when they observed a UFO. Miss Ward told the Dublin Evening Herald that they were on Clontarf Road when she spotted what appeared to be a blue star "floating along". She brought it to Knowles' attention but he saw nothing.

"When we got to St. Fintan's Golf Club on Howth Head, we were both amazed to see a ball of light floating along—about the "size of a football", Miss Ward reported.

She said it changed color from white to red and after a while it became blue again. It was not flashing or pulsating.

Knowles said they watched the object for about 20 minutes as it moved about and changed color almost overhead. It finally "zoomed" away and was lost to sight in the clouds. Knowles told APRO Representative Austin Byrnes that the object appeared to be the "size" of a tennis ball" but could have been very large and at a great distance. It came in from the East, finally disappeared southwest. Knowles also said the object appeared to come toward him and then to recede in a kind of "wave motion".

An Air Lingus spokesman said on the 14th that they had no planes in the vicinity at the time of the sighting which took place at about 9 p.m. Dunsink Observatory did not observe anything unusual and could offer no explanation.

Mr. Byrnes also interviewed Mr. William Devitt of Dun Looghaoire on the South Dublin Coast. On March 31, at 3:30 a.m. Mr. D., who works in a loading yard at a milk depot, saw a brilliant white light come from the west, pass a point in the sky above the planet Mars, hover for a while, then "shoot up" into space. It was so bright he could hardly look at it.

On April 7th at 4 a.m., Mr. D. was in the same spot when he saw, in approximately the same direction as the object on the 31st, a bluish-white parsnip-shaped object which "shot-up" into the sky.

UAO Scouts Town In East

Mrs. Evelyn Chorney and her son Steven, 14 of Westford, Massachusetts, were leaving the library at 8:50 p.m. on 1 April 1965 when Mrs. C. saw an unconventional object in the sky. There were stars out but no moon and there were light scattered clouds in the sky. Lights from the city of Lowell illuminated the clouds over that city. The air was very still and sounds carried a great distance. A train near Lowell 8 miles away was heard clearly.

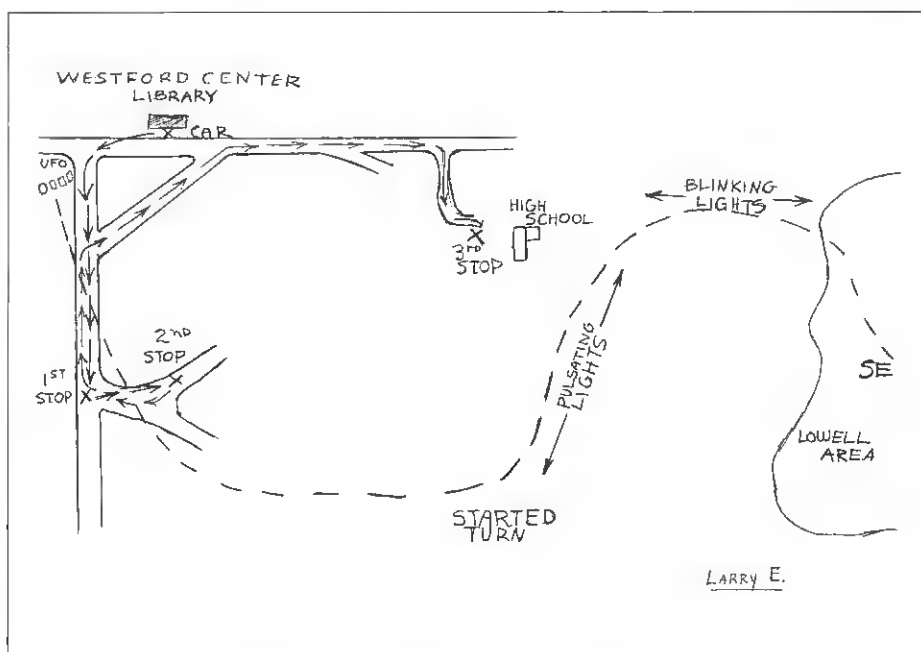
The library is located in the Center of town which is on a hill and is the highest elevation for miles around. Upon leaving, Mrs. Chorney stopped on the library steps to talk to a special policeman—then they both spotted a bright red light and what appeared to be four slanted windows in "front" of it. They viewed them through the treetops. There were no leaves on the trees so they got a fairly clear view.

They heard no sound at any time. The policeman said nothing, neither did Mrs. Chorney. She made an excuse to leave, got her son who was talking to other children and they got into her car. She drove to the south down the side of the Hill where she'd seen the object, and stopped. She spotted the object moving very slowly, with a "wobbling" effect. It started a slow wide turn to its left and Mrs. Chorney started up her car again and drove further. She and Steven got out and viewed it for several minutes.

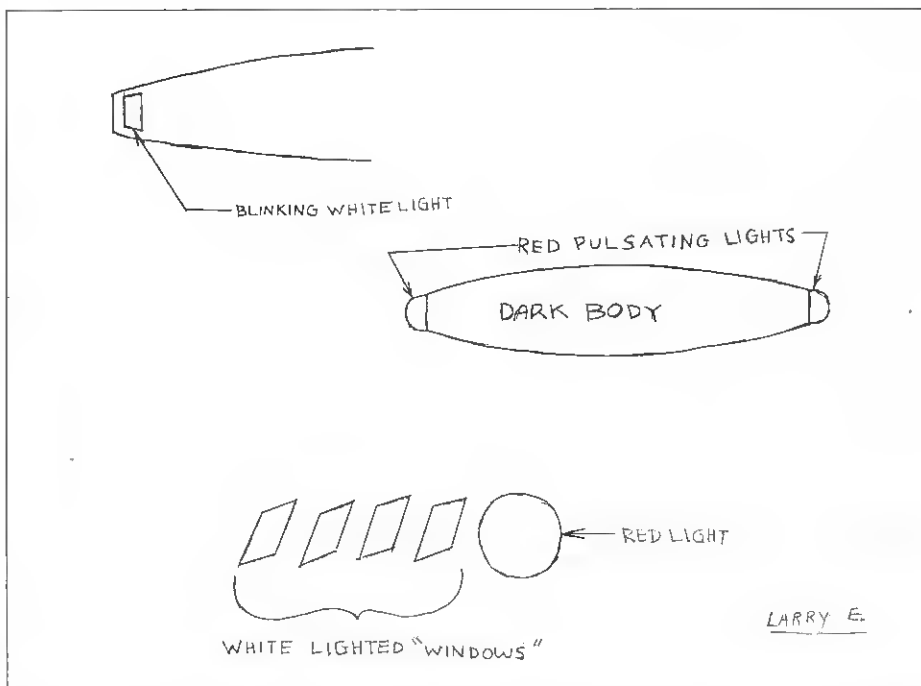
Watching it continue to bear left, Mrs. Chorney drove to the High School area on the Northeast side of the hill about one-quarter of the way around the hill. She drove through the town (3 blocks) which took only a few minutes. Swinging into the road which leads to the high school, they stopped the car and got out again and viewed the object. The "window" lights were out but there were two bright red lights, one on each end of the cigar-shaped craft. The lights constantly dimmed and brightened alternately.

As the object moved past the high school, the red lights went out and a light which gave the appearance of a straight vertical line, appeared just "inside of the end" of the object and it blinked on and off very fast for about 20 seconds. As the craft completed the end of its S-shaped route, and appeared under the cloud cover over the Lowell area, the blinking light stopped and the red lights began pulsating again. Moving very slowly over the Lowell area the cigar-shape could be seen very clearly. It was dark—almost black. It moved on into the southeast and faded out of sight.

To their right toward the end of the sighting, the observers saw three bright



The above diagram illustrates the route of the object seen at Westford Center, as well as Mrs. Chorney's route during her observation of it.



The above diagram illustrates the different appearances of the cigar-shaped object observed by Mrs. E. Chorney at Westford, Mass.

red round pulsating objects. When the big cigar-shaped object headed toward Boston, the small lights moved in the same direction. They also disappeared.

The entire sighting lasted between 30 and 40 minutes, after which Mrs. Chorney returned home, about 2 minutes from the center of Westford.

The Chorneys then saw aircraft circling Westford and they continued to do so for about an hour. Mrs. Chorney

stipulated that no conventional aircraft were seen in the whole area during the time of the sighting.

See diagrams for the lay of land, Mrs. Chorney's route during the observation and the route of the UAO.

We feel Mrs. Chorney is an extraordinary observer and this is one of the most detailed sighting reports we have received. Our compliments to member Greg Bishop for a complete investigation.

UAO Starts Fire

Mrs. Woody Darnell, a resident living about 3 miles out of Marion, Virginia, at the foot of a mountain, reported she saw a glowing object on a mountainside in her area on the night of 25 January 1965. She was inside the house later when her children said there had been an explosion and the object had flown off toward Marion..

Richard Darnell, 13, Mrs. Darnell's son, said the object had sparks flying from it. After he observed that for "some time", he saw it begin to brighten and then it made a "crackling" sound and exploded. A few seconds later something rose up from the area of the explosion and headed in the direction of Marion.

Mr. Darnell notified Forestry Officials who went to the scene and put out the fire which was confined to a small area.

On the same night, nine individuals reported seeing a cylindrical shiny object with sparks flying out of the bottom. It was moving up the Rappahannock River Valley. All nine reported within 20 minutes and said they saw it "lift up" 3 miles east of Fredericksburg and head into the southwest.

Object Near Bowie, Arizona

Three adults, Mr. and Mrs. William Moss and Barbara Gerard of Tucson, Arizona, were driving south on Highway 80 at 8:15 p.m., October 9, 1964 when they observed a strange aerial object over the Chiricahua Mountains.

Mrs. Moss was the first to spot the object and said she first saw a brilliant disc of light ahead and to the right just above the Mountain Ridge. It appeared to ascend a short distance, then it stopped. B. Gerard was next to see it, (without its being called to her attention) and then Mr. Moss spotted it. They watched the object for about a minute and then it started to move downward toward the Mountains.

"For the first time I noticed the light cast upward from the object into the night sky. It was so weird and ended so abruptly a short distance above the disc that the light appeared almost to be a part of the object itself. It fanned out from the upper portion of the disc in much the same manner as a fish tail fans out from its body", Mrs. Moss reported. "The disc slowly disappeared behind the ridge of mountains, then its weird glow followed it down and out of sight. The whole phenomenon lasted for perhaps two minutes or less", she added.

The disc appeared on the ridge much too far to the right of the pass to be associated with any activity in the pass itself. Since it appeared so brilliant and

cast a light upward even for a short distance, it should have cast one downwards for an equal distance, but it didn't.

Bowie, Arizona (pronounced Boo-ee) is near the Chiricahuas, which is a rocky range of mountains where Apache Chief Cochise made his headquarters before being tamed by the Cavalry. It is still a wild, sparsely populated area.

UFO Over Southern California

Friedrich Burkert of Baldwin Park California, walked out into the back yard of his home at 7:20 p.m. on 24 February 1965 and saw a cigar-shaped object in the western sky. It moved slowly from the north and disappeared in the south. It made no sound. Burkert called his brother in Covina who couldn't see the object but who reported three small red objects in a different direction. One object flew from horizon to horizon in 20 seconds.

The object seen by F. Burkert was like two saucers edge-to-edge with a red light on top and one on the bottom. There were several yellow-lighted ports or "gates" as Burkert called them, which would light up one at a time until all were lit, then all would go out and the sequence would start again.

Flashing UFO Seen Three Hours

Mrs. Irene Page of Brimfield, Mass. reported to police on 29 October that from midnight until 3 p. m. that morning she had observed a sparkling ball of light which intermittently scouted her property. A check with State police showed no other UFO reports in that area that night.

Mrs. Page said she was checking windows and doors preparatory to retiring when light streamed through a window. She turned off the lights and watched the ball-shaped thing come over the yard and light up the entire property. She said that during the three hours the object would seem to "waver off," flying up and down like a bird. It would return periodically but finally disappeared in the distant sky at about 3 a. m.

She said she was frightened because she was alone in the house with her four children and the nearest neighbor was some distance away. She was unable to contact police during the time the object was there because she had no phone.

Mrs. Page further stated that she was watching a late show when the light came and that the TV faded and returned and the house lights blinked. A nearby neighbor, Mrs. Helen Chevalier, said later

she was watching the movie and noticed the fading of the TV picture on her set and the dimming of her house lights.

AF Statement — Again

In March of this year the AF Press Desk at the Pentagon tossed out their yearly UFO dole again, in the form of the usual press statement. However, this time a nugget of information which is, in itself, almost explosive, was found in the text of the report. It was the fact that the AF has 663 unexplained UFO cases in *their files*.

If Project Bluebrook at Wright-Patterson is the *only* AF project dealing with UFOs—that's quite a tidy number—because Project Bluebook is an unclassified project. If there are 663 unclassified cases—how many *classified* cases are there? And where are they kept and by whom are they investigated? APRO has many on file—there must be a hundred or a thousand for each one we have been able to gather. All sightings of UFOs which take place over military reservations would be classified to protect such military equipment as radars and other tracking equipment—as well as speed and maneuverability data on aircraft scrambled for chases.

Fortean Objects In Cuba

On the morning of May 29, 1964, a "great quantity of brilliant objects" were seen falling to earth in the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus, in Las Villas Province, Cuba. Eye witnesses, including members of the Armed Forces, said the objects looked like various-sized balloons and appeared at a very high altitude.

The above information appeared in a copyrighted NZPA-Reuter dispatch from Havana on 1 June 1964. Dr. Castro, it seems, insinuated that the objects could have been some kind of "new model of aggression, brutal and inhuman—the use of bacteriological and virus weapons against our economy and people"—by the U. S. of course. Castro said that several balloons of different sizes were seen to descend near Santi Espiritu in Las Villas Province. As soon as they hit the ground, the "balloons" dissolved, leaving a gelatinous substance similar to that used in bacteria cultures. Strong rains prevented gathering of samples for analysis.

Castra further said the area was placed under "medical observation", and "we must be conscious and alert for this kind of danger." The United States denied the accusations and apparently neither Castro nor the U. S. Spokesmen were aware of similar instances recorded by Charles Fort before the present strained Cuba-U.S. relations.

UAOs Over Boulder

Nate Ervin, a junior at Colorado University at Boulder, Colorado (USA) reported that he saw six "football-shaped objects with inverted 'V' wings which came to a point at their trailing edges at 7:35 p. m. on 11 February, 1965. They had no tail sections, he said and were "stark white against the crisp, dark winter sky."

They were flying in formation at what seemed to be an extremely high altitude and at first I thought they were jests but they were followed by no jet roar—only a loud wind sound," Ervin said. He noted their maneuvers were different from any aircraft he had observed—and said that the last two objects in the formation suddenly moved out from the group almost at right angles in a jerky movement. "Just as quickly they assumed their flight position", he said. The objects were seen while Ervin was walking across the campus and they were going from southwest to northwest at high speed.

UFOs In California Sky

In early March, 1965, County Sheriff's Deputies William Bishop and John Robertson of Napa City, California, saw a UFO, north of Napa in the Valley of the Moon. A similar object was seen on the 12th of March at 7:15 p.m. and again on the 15th at 12:15 a.m. by Deputies James Munk and Melvin Boyboso. Their description coincided with that of Bishop and Robertson who said it was a pulsating light (from dim to very bright—almost as bright as the sun) while remaining stationary. Then it moved off over the Valley of the Moon at "fantastic speeds". Boyboso said the object was the fastest thing he had ever seen.

Eugene Wilson, dispatcher at Hamilton AFB said the object *may have been* a naval observatory balloon. Some balloon—some wind.

"Dated" Material

We have a considerable backlog of reports from late 1964 and early 1965 which has not been printed in the bulletin because of the pressure of the current flap. However, this information will be presented as soon as space allows.

In some areas of the U. S., where UFO activity has taken place, we did not get adequate coverage as members apparently assumed others would furnish it to headquarters. One problem area is the state of Ohio. We urge that members submit all available UFO information if there is substitution we have no problem.

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Boys See UFOs

Five 3rd grade boys of the Stoddert School in Glover Park (near Washington, D. C.) claim they saw a UFO during their lunch period at 12:45 p.m. on January 25 this year. One boy, Christopher Jordan, told his father about it after school that evening. He had told his school teacher but she called it nonsense.

Later in the evening Mr. Jordan had an opportunity to question his son's friend, Darius Lawrence, who lives nearby. He interrogated the boy and found his story jibed with Christopher's.

The next day Jordan was reminded of the incident when he heard a radio broadcast about UFOs being seen in the area. He then questioned his son's other soccer-playing friends who verified the sightings and whose description tallied with Christopher's.

Drawings made by the boys were not so similar, however—but the inability to project on paper what is seen with the eyes is merely a lack of talent.

The object: "Like an airplane without wings." No sound. While observed, it was first silver, then it lit up and changed color from orange to red, then green. It was still in the sky when the boys went to class.

Cigar Circles Calif. Town

Donald Martin, a lumberman, and his two daughters as well as others in Rio Del (24 miles south of Eureka) watched a cigar-shaped object which circled the town between 9:30 and 10:00 on September 24, 1964. Martin, who used a 60-power telescope to observe the object, was interviewed by an APRO member who prefers to remain anonymous.

Martin's two daughters were out using the telescope when they heard the "rumble". Martin himself heard no sound but said others in the community later said they had, including a schoolteacher and a man friend of Martin's.

The Martin girls watched the object through 2 "orbits" (from the northern horizon to the south and back again) and he (Martin) watched it through three. With unaided eye it appeared as a bright star at great height (Martin guessed at least 50,000 feet) and traveling "faster than a plane." Martin saw two lights on the object, his daughters said it had one light on the front and three behind. Martin said he thought it could conceivably be a U-2 but didn't think any plane could move that fast. At one time it passed fairly close below the moon but there was no change in light intensity, indicating to Martin that it was not reflecting light but rather originating it.

Australia "Visited" In March

Eight lights, each with long, red, iridescent tails about 20 times the length of the head of the object, were observed by personnel at the Belfield Observatory in New South Wales on March 5, 1965.

UPI story claimed newspaper and radio station switchboards were jammed with calls from persons claiming they saw "flying saucers" over New South Wales. All reports said the objects were going from northwest to southwest at between 7:45 and 8 p. m. The Civil Aviation Agency and the Royal Australian Air Force said no planes were in the area when the sightings were made.

The Belfield group saw the objects almost directly overhead as they held their regional weekly meeting at the observatory, according to Director Gordon Patson.

Some of the astronomers theorized the sighting "may have resulted from movement of Jupiter in the evening sky."

Professor Bark Bob, Director of the Mt. Stromlo Observatory read a small statement about meteorites to the press.

New Members

A few words to the many new members who have joined APRO in the last few months. Although widespread, APRO is a comparatively modest operation, and all staff people perform on a voluntary basis. Membership cards are mailed along with bulletins in order to save mailing costs, so when a member renews he can expect his card with a new expiration date along with his next bulletin. We need and appreciate any and all UFO information—and urge that all members forward newspaper clips, even if they are press wire stories which appear to get wide distribution.

Back issues of the bulletin are available, in lots of more than 3, at 3/\$1.00. Single issues or two issues are as stated on membership blanks—.50c each.

UFO information should be forwarded as soon as possible as it often needs follow-up investigation which we like to carry out while the information is still fresh.

Communications with headquarters should be kept to a minimum where questions requiring long, involved answers and file research are concerned. We concentrate the bulk of our efforts on reports, investigations and the Bulletins, the end result of which benefits all.

Mail all A.P.R.O. communications to our NEW ADDRESS—3910 East Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1965

UAO PURSUES POLICE

The Buenos Aires Sighting

A Reuters News Agency report out of Buenos Aires on the 18th of July described the object spotted and photographed in that City on the night of the 16th of July. According to the news item, cameramen of two newspapers snapped a photo of an object in the night sky and when the film was developed, a second object appeared on the photograph. The principal object showed as a short line of light, and the second looked like a point of light. In the second photograph the second object appeared as a twin nuclei of light, and as another stubby line of light in the third exposure. The objects showed much brighter than the stars which showed on the film. Although descriptions of the main object's color varied, most people agreed that it hovered over the city for about 25 minutes before disappearing. The three photos described above were taken by a news cameramen employed by El Mundo, a Buenos Aires Daily, and he used time exposures of 70, 80, and 100 seconds.

The newspaper "Cronica" displayed a photo on their front page, also on the 17th. Those photos showed a "somewhat hazy luminescent oval" and another photo taken from inside showed a lemon-shaped light source with a straight line of light cutting horizontally across the base of the "lemon".

The Buenos Aires object was apparently seen by hundreds, for local police, news offices, radio and television switchboards were jammed for quite some time with calls reporting the object's presence over the city.

Newspaper clips showing the object received at APRO's office show various points of light which apparently are stars, and the "squat line" of light, which could be described as resembling an oblong medicine capsule. The glowing object also fits the general description of the object seen over the Azores Weather Bureau on the 11th.

The July "Beginning"

Besides other sightings of more import which are listed and discussed in this issue there was a myriad of sightings at various points around the globe in the month of July, and they will be listed here in brief. The amount of space for each will depend upon detail and apparent importance of the incident:

Sunnyvale, Calif. — Lt. John E. Haag and Officer Ronald Girard of the Public Safety Department were on duty at the fire station at Lawrence Station and Mountain View-Alviso roads when they watched a "brilliant white object" in the sky for 10 minutes from 9:33 to 9:43 p. m. on the 8th of July. Both officers declared they are familiar with aircraft in the area and that this object, after hovering over San Francisco, moved "faster than anything I'd ever seen before." It went straight up into the air and climbed three times its original distance from the ground which was about 20 degrees, then, without hesitating, it made a sharp turn southwest for about three miles and then turned northwest. Both officers were sure the object was not a star, and observed that it pulsed from dim to bright in three second cycles. Haag claimed that three planes took off while the object was in the air and headed in its direction. He thought the planes might have been from Moffett AFB. Moffett officials denied that any Moffett planes were scrambled, but said planes from other bases might have observed the object.

At San Jose, Costa Rica, on the 12th, ten individuals claimed to have watched a "moon-like" object hover over a beach on Costa Rica's Pacific Coast. According to the local paper, all the observers were well known in Costa Rica commercial circles, and said the object hovered for 15 minutes before taking off.

On the 13th, a Doctor at Silver Spring, Maryland, spotted a dirigible-shaped object rounded on both ends, as it dashed across one-fourth of the sky in 15 seconds and then vanished.

One of the best documented multiple-witness sightings gathered and investigated by APRO in the past 6 months is the following which contains complete details:

On Friday, 3 September 1965 at 11 p.m. Chief Deputy Sheriff B. E. McCoy and Deputy Sheriff Bob Goode of Angleton, Texas (south of Houston) were patrolling the West Columbia area of Brazoria County, on the highway between W. Columbia and Damon.

McCoy spotted a brilliant purple glow at horizon level beyond vast pasture land and was unable to identify source. Officers heading south, Goode driving. McCoy on driver's right. Object to the west. Glow soon became discernible as bright light, round in appearance. Next, McCoy noted somewhat smaller, less powerful blue light seemingly "emerge" from purple light and move some distance to its right. He later realized this effect resulted from object making 90 degree turn so that it "faced" them, and the blue light, which had been parallel with and "behind" the purple one, now became visible. Goode had maintained until this time that the lights were oil field lights and McCoy disagreed. McCoy then noticed that both lights had apparently risen simultaneously slightly above horizon level, and Goode then conceded that objects could not be oil field lights, so he swung the car around for a better view as they were now directly opposite the light. McCoy on the side next to pasture. Based on knowledge of terrain and upon further investigation in daylight, McCoy and Goode estimate the object at this point was 5 to 7 miles from the highway. Although our investigator occasionally used the word object in his report, there was nothing but two lights visible until this point.

McCoy feels certain that within the next three or four seconds, after the car was turned around, the object traversed the distance from its initial position to a spot approximately 150 feet from the highway, 100 feet above ground level and parallel to their car. This movement

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(See Beginning, page 5)

(See Police, page 3)

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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The Question of Panic

Nearly every researcher who has gone on record concerning his or her convictions about the reality of UAOs, has also stated a position concerning the possibility of panic by the general public if "the truth were known" by them. Almost invariably, the reasoning supporting the "no panic" side, is the fact that people did not panic when the atomic age dawned in 1945. Since then, too, successive tests of bigger and more efficient bombs have not seemed to have any great adverse effect on the public.

The assumption that because people did not panic about The Bomb, they will not panic when confronted by knowledge of the presence of aliens and their ships in our atmosphere, is not too well founded. We explore this subject at this time for it seems possible that knowledge of and actual contact with alien beings may be a fact instead of a theory in the not too distant future, in view of recent happenings.

The first consideration is the main difference between knowledge of the bomb

and knowledge of the UAOs and their occupants. Of course, we must first assume that the latter are real and extraterrestrial, which we will do for the sake of this discussion.

The bomb was a product of man's brains and man's hands. We are familiar with man, fairly familiar with his brains and very familiar with the products of his hands. We also have a certain amount of control over him and his products.

However, just how much do we, who have studied the UAOs for years, know about them? There is some disagreement within the ranks of researchers concerning just what patterns of UAO activity and appearance are obvious. There is also disagreement about the number of types of objects witnessed. So—in the final analysis, what precisely do we know? Probably little. And is what we do know sufficient knowledge to warrant an authoritarian statement about the UAOs to the effect that they are extraterrestrial?

In the November 1963 issue of the Bulletin, we printed an editorial titled, "The Reason". We suggested that IF there is a governmental or authoritarian censorship of sorts it might conceivably be justified—at least at the time.

In the public mind, any announcement about the reality and possible extraterrestrial nature of the UAOs, would be followed shortly by recollections of landings, bizarre occupants, accidents, apparently deliberate attacks by UAO occupants on humans, etc., and then, possibly, panic could begin.

For years we all labored under the mistaken assumption that "The Air Force" (generally referring to the contingent at Wright-Patterson AFB charged with the problem of UFO investigation) was censoring UFO information and at times it was even intimated that the press was a part of the conspiracy. Any time that any difficulty was encountered in the course of an investigation, it was generally assumed that "the lid was down" or there was a "cover up" in process. Few of us pursued the subject carefully enough to realize that most often, what was thought to be a conspiracy was merely PSYCHOLOGICAL RESISTANCE TO A NEW AND VERY BIZARRE IDEA.

We can gather, from the recent editorial and news treatment of UAO incidents, that the gentlemen of the press have begun to realize that the UAO mystery deserves careful and thoughtful consideration. This is indicative of a new attitude. In other words, people are becoming more acceptable to the idea of considering and studying the unknown. For that is surely our problem where indoctrination is concerned . . . we are truly

dealing with the unknown. And who can deny that airborne objects, apparently intelligently controlled, which occasionally land and disgorge strange-appearing occupants, are truly an unknown element?

We know nothing of the origin of these objects, nor of their physical makeup or their propulsion. We know even less of the occupants.

Along with this bulletin we are enclosing one copy of the new APRO brochure which contains a statement of our policy as well as photos of the staff, representatives, advisers and consultants. These are being mailed to certain newspapers, research laboratories, libraries and governmental institutions. We suggest that each member use his or her copy to best advantage in his or her area. Radio stations and local newspapers which have shown interest in UAOs should be presented with a copy of the brochure. Upon receipt of names and addresses from members, headquarters will mail these brochures to those individuals, scientists or organizations each member feels would benefit most.

The Portuguese UAOs

Shortly after 4:30 a. m. on the 12th of July, 1965, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Fernandez de Motosinhos, Portugal arose, as was their custom. Mrs. Fernandez headed toward the outdoors well with buckets to get water. She took a quick look at the eastern sky to determine the day's weather, and spotted a strange-looking object coming out of the northeast, from the direction of the ocean. During later interviews Mrs. F. admitted she was startled as she knew immediately that the thing was no airplane, with which she was familiar.

The object, which looked like a "Cardinal's hat", had a round "brim" and a rounded top. It stopped over the woods near the Fernandez home, and Mrs. F. dropped her buckets and ran to get her husband.

During a later interview, Mr. F. said his wife was so excited he had difficulty understanding what she told him and at first thought she had found a cardinal's hat in the courtyard. When he looked, he saw the thing about a quarter of a mile away from the house. He said the object had a dark, round brim and a brilliant orange-colored round top which looked as if it was lighted from the inside. "At one point on the brim, exactly on the side closer to the airport, there was a red intensely flickering light", Fernandez reported. Although it stayed just above the trees, the object leaned

(See Portuguese, page 7)

Police . . .

(Continued from page 1)

accomplished with no discernible sound (their car engine was running), no change in the lights and no visible trail. The purple light seemed more brilliant as it approached, the distance between the two lights appeared to be 200 feet (based on object's length in relation to telephone poles along the highway and their distance from each other). The height of the object appeared to be 40-50 feet. (See sketch). The width and depth from "front" to "back" was undeterminable. See sketch for shape. The color of the object between the two lights was gray, material indeterminable, and there were no markings, that is, no letters, numerals, signs, windows, portholes, doors, wheels, antennas or protrusions.

The "purple light" on the "left", was rectangular in shape (see sketch), 40 to 50 feet in height. McCoy emphasized this light appeared to be same height as that of object at center. McCoy saw this light as constantly pulsating purple of the brilliance of a welder's light, but purple instead of blue. To Goode this light appeared to be a mass of small flashing lights. Blue light on object's "right", was definitely less prominent in size and brilliance than purple light; McCoy recalled that it, too, seemed rectangular in shape when close up.

Goode's car window was down; his elbow was extending outside beyond the window ledge; he states he definitely felt heat from object at this point. Window on McCoy's side was up.

Both witnesses were astounded by UAO's extraordinary rapid approach to the vicinity of their car; by the realization that it was a truly solid object; by its huge size; and by the brilliance of the purple light. Goode admitted he panicked upon feeling the heat and drove from the scene as fast as patrol car would accelerate, reaching 110 miles per hour "in almost no time". The UFO produced no noticeable ill effects on the men nor did it in any way affect the car or equipment. As they sped from the area, McCoy tried to continue his observation of the UAO, and as best as he could determine the object seemed to "snap back" to its original location, slightly above horizon level. McCoy used the expression "snap back" twice in his description.

Suddenly it shot straight up, the purple light becoming tremendously brilliant, and disappeared completely at what McCoy estimated was a 20 degree elevation above the horizon.

After driving for some time, and attempting to recover from their experience, McCoy insisted that they return to

the scene of the sighting. As the officers approached the vicinity the UAO's lights were again visible slightly above horizon level but apparently over a somewhat different area than when originally sighted. McCoy wanted to remain there watching but Goode was too unnerved, so they drove back to the Sheriff's headquarters in Angleton, 11 or 12 miles away. The following night the officers and others watched but saw nothing.

Other observations: The purple light illuminated the object itself, the pasture and highway in the immediate vicinity and the exterior and interior of the patrol car. One other car was seen on the highway during the sighting; it apparently did not stop, was passed by the patrol car after the officers left the scene. Goode had been bitten by a pet alligator at about 7 p. m. on the night of the incident, and his finger was sore and swollen. During the sighting he held his wounded left hand in the air and drove with his right. He had complained about the condition to McCoy, stating he would have to waken a Doctor for treatment at the end of patrol.

After the incident, McCoy remarked that the incident had made Goode stop complaining about his hand. Goode suddenly realized that he was driving with his left hand, and that he had no pain in it. He stopped the car, turned on the light, pulled off the bandaids and found all swelling had completely disappeared. He could move his finger, which had been too sore to move only minutes before, and the pain was gone.

Goode informed our APRO investigator that throughout Sunday night and at least until 3:00 a. m. Monday morning, an unusual number of low-flying planes were sighted by himself and others in West Columbia-Damon-Angleton area, flying in "criss-cross" patterns. No commercial planes fly regularly over that area, and Goode could not identify the planes as familiar.

In the area of the sighting, the pasture is used for cattle grazing, and for cotton crops. Farm houses and roads are few and far between. There is an old (and supposedly non-working) sulfur mine in the immediate area.

UAO On Argentine Border River

At 10 a. m. on the 17th of July, within hours of the spotting of the object over Buenos Aires, a group of six people who were walking on a beach near Colonia, Uruguay, saw a cigar-shaped object over the Rio Plata. The Rio Plata is a 28-mile wide river that separates Argentina and Uruguay.

One of the six observers was Jose Alvarez Larrauma, 17, of Colonia. He and his companions reported the object to police and said it was cigar-shaped, reddish in color and about 10 meters (32 feet) above the river and not far from the beach. Larrauma said it moved upward when he ran toward it and left a trail of white vapor similar to a jet trail. The other five people, two of whom were adults, confirmed Larrauma's report and description of the object.

TV Newsmen Snaps UAO Photos

On the morning of 2 August 1965, photographer Robert Campbell was lying in bed at his home at Bells, Texas, listening to police broadcasts. His attention was arrested by conversations concerning an unconventional aerial object being tracked by radar (apparently at Tinker Air Force Base) and which was heading south. His source was the Texas State Police, the only part of the conversation he could monitor.

When he heard the information that the object, a blue-white light, was south of Durant, he took his 4x5 Speed Graphic camera and went into Bells where he encountered Police Chief Pete McCollum. They drove around until they were 1 mile east of Bells on Highway 82, where they spotted the object hanging motionless at 45 degrees elevation in the northeast. Campbell set up his tripod and took four time exposures of 2 minutes each, at 3 minute intervals. The photographs, on black and white film show a misty, glowing object with traces of what appears to be vapor on its surface.

After watching about 2½ hours, during which the object appeared to hover deadstill in the air, Campbell and McCollum left the area, went home and to bed.

Having been alerted by the same radio broadcast, several other individuals were also watching the object. Campbell and McCollum were 1 mile east of Bells, Oklahoma. Highway Patrolman Bill Quires was watching from Durant, 30 miles north of Bells, and Department of Public Safety Dispatcher, Jim Faglia was watching from a point seven miles south of Sherman, which is 12 miles west of Bells. None of these observers stayed to see the object depart.

The interesting point in this sighting is the number of observers as well as the difference between the naked eye observations and what the object looked like on film. Campbell said the object appeared as a blue-white sphere with well-defined edges.



Calif. Man Snaps UAO Photo

To this date, considerable mystery surrounds the pictures (this page.) Our investigator forwarded, along with the photos, every clipping which appeared in the newspapers in the area and information gleaned from interviews:

Rex Heflin, 37, an Orange County California Highway Department investigator, was working in the vicinity of the El Toro Marine Base on August 3rd when he spotted the above object—he caught a flash of light from the corner of his eye. He got his Polaroid camera out of his truck, and before the object left, he got three photos. He estimated the object to be 30 feet in diameter and about 8 feet thick. He heard no sound, but did see a beam of light at the bottom center of the object. Twice during the sighting he attempted to radio his base station in Santa Ana to report the object, but his truck radio was dead. The object was in sight about 15 seconds, and flew from west to east, at a high rate of speed, comparable to that of a jet.

The Santa Ana Register published the photo, making copy negatives. Then Heflin turned them over to NORAD. They were published after the 21st of September, when Heflin decided someone should see them. He has offered to submit to a lie detector test.

Heflin claims that he was interviewed by Navy Intelligence, Marine Intelligence and an Air Force investigator. He claims that the Marine Corps Officer told him that other unidentified objects had been seen in that area on five occasions, including a sighting by a civilian pilot on September 4. "He said there was at least one other sighting on the day I took my pictures in this area," Heflin told the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

on 24 September. The newspaper said that Marine G-2 (Intelligence) personnel were not available for comment.

Newspapers in California and elsewhere carried the UPI story on October 27 that labeled the Heflin sighting and photos a hoax. Heflin denied the charge. The Pentagon announced the findings of the AF's Project Bluebook at Wright Patterson AFB to wit: That "Evaluation of the three photographs of an alleged UFO taken by Rex Heflin of Santa Ana is based on enlargements made from copies of the original prints. The camera was probably focused on a set distance and not on infinity as the terrain background was blurred on all three photographs. The center white strip on the road and the object appeared to have the same sharp image. Therefore, it is be-

lieved that the object was on the same plane as the center white strip and could not possibly be the size reported by Heflin.

"Using the width of the road as a factor, the size of the object was estimated to be approximately one to three feet in diameter and 15 to 20 feet above the ground." In summing up, Major Quintanilla, director of Project Blue Book, is quoted: "We have classified it as photographic hoax on the basis of extensive photographic analysis."

At this writing, the complete facts are not in. APRO did not obtain the original photos—only copies. Further investigation may bring sufficient information to take a stand as to the authenticity of the photos. The glossy prints we have on file, however, *appear* to be photographs of a small object close to the camera. On the other hand, objects such as telephone poles and what appears to be a silo on the left side of the photo, and some distance from the camera, appear to be in as good focus as the object itself.

An interesting fact about this particular incident is the number of investigations carried out by official agencies—three: the Air Force, the Marines and Navy. Several years ago, APRO, at the risk of loss of members and possible oblivion, pointed out that the popular assumption among UFO researchers that "the Air Force" was the culprit in the apparent effort to suppress UFO news, was probably wrong. We pointed out that Navy Intelligence was conducting its own investigation, the Army has a classified regulation governing the gathering of UFO data, while the *known* Air Force regulation dealing with UFOs is obvious—
(See UAO Photo, page 6)



Beginning . . .

(Continued from page 1)

At Wayland, Mass., a suburb of Boston, about 20 residents reported to Station WKOX on the night of the 20th that they had watched a round, silver-white UFO moving in the sky and hovering over the community. The 20 were made up of three different groups of residents who reported their sightings of the object independent of each other. They said the object, traveling from south to north, appeared to pause and hover for about 20 minutes, then "danced from side to side" before continuing its flight into the north.

On the 19th, residents of Hingham, Mass., about 20 miles from Wayland, reported seeing a circular luminous object with "four arms" for nearly an hour as it hovered over the area. It finally drifted westward and disappeared.

Barquisimeto, Tocuyo State, Venezuela. On the 20th, a strange, round-shaped object was observed by many people in the afternoon. The object was estimated to be at about 12,000 feet altitude. The object gave off multicolored lights and after hovering over the city for a few seconds, it headed southeast at high speed, leaving a trail resembling a comet's tail which remained in the sky for about a half hour after the sighting.

On the 21st of July, personnel at the control tower of the airport at Congonhas, Brazil, observed a luminous object which flew over the airport 70 km, and 1300 meters altitude. It flew out of sight at "incredible speed". The information Service of the Fourth Aerial Zone confirmed the sighting on the 26th.

On the 21st and 22nd, sightings were made in the Columbia River Basin in Washington. Franklin County Undersheriff Erwin Hood interviewed 10 people who claim they saw orange-glowing objects flying at low altitude north of Ringold. The objects had been seen on Wednesday and Thursday of the two preceding weeks. Hood said all the reports were similar, describing orange, glowing fast-moving lights—from 3 to 20 in a group. Some observers said they saw mountains to the west behind the objects, so the objects could not have been planets or satellites. The Othello Radar Base commander said nothing had been picked up on radar. It might be pointed out that in hilly or mountainous country, radar will not pick up low-flying objects.

In Helsinki, Finland, on the 23rd, two night workers stated at 2:00 a. m. they observed a glowing disc-shaped object which hovered over the city for some fifteen minutes, lighting up the central

section with a searchlight. Then it disappeared out of sight.

Also on the 23rd, the Spanish news agency Cifra reported that "highly reliable sources" had sighted two disc-shaped objects over Ubeda in Southern Spain.

Residents in the Brooks, Dallas and Salem, Oregon areas, reported fast-flying arcwelding-blue lights which appeared on the night of the 24th. A switchboard operator at Portland Air Force Base said, "We have had millions of calls." Officials at that base and at Adair Air Force Station, Corvallis, refused to speculate on the nature of the things, and personnel at the runway tower at Portland said they had seen nothing. The sightings took place between 10 and 10:30 p. m.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 25th. Mr. Ismael Ramos Martinez reported that on this date, at 8 p. m. he saw a disc-shaped, silvery object from the window of his home at Guaicaipuro. He called his mother and sister who also saw the object as it crossed the sky in an east-west direction. The object did not speed, taking 6 or 7 minutes to cross the sky. It seemed to fly in a straight line, swerving to the southwest just before it veered sharply upward. Mr. Martinez watched the sky until 10:15 when he saw a fast-moving brilliant point of white light which flew from northwest to southeast. He called his mother and sister and they watched the light as it flew rapidly in an ellipse trajectory, then disappeared upwards.

A luminous object was seen moving over Terceira Island in the Azores, in a north to south direction on the night of the 25th.

At Diamante, Argentina, in the early morning of the 25th, a disc-shaped object appearing like a car headlight and giving off red, yellow and green lights, was seen hovering over the area for 10 minutes, then it headed south and disappeared.

Also on the 25th, two bright objects, looking like plates, crossed the skies very swiftly at ten minute intervals, and were seen by many residents in Andalusia, Spain.

Several families travelling by bus between Rivera and Vichadero, on the frontier between Uruguay and Brazil, saw a luminous object which colors changed from blue to green to orange. It hovered at a height of 500 meters for about ten minutes, then left at high speed.

In the districts of Barroca, Calafate and Gameleira, Brazil, many watched a luminous plate-shaped object crossing the sky in Belo Horizonte state. The object flew slowly at first, then rapidly from right to left, leaving a yellow, blue and orange tail behind it. It remained in sight

for 10 minutes. One of the witnesses was a lawyer, Mr. Wilson Jose de Sousa who used field glasses to observe it. Date: 27 July.

At San Sebastian, Spain, on the 27th, thousands of residents observed a luminous object which remained motionless in the sky for 20 minutes before leaving at high speed.

At 3 a. m. in the morning of the 27th, at Lima, Peru, Mr. Prospero Alva, an employee at the Chosica electric company, heard a strange noise which sounded like "bubbles and bumble bees". He was inside a building and looked out a window and saw an object of three or four meters in diameter, round and shaped like a tank, with holes all over it. Lights shone from these apertures at times, and the object had a turret on its top which rotated constantly and from which came forth a sort of elongated object. Alva got the impression that the revolving arm was some sort of scanning device. The object was on the ground about 12 meters from Alva's location. Shortly, the arm withdrew into the "turret", the object moved slowly and slightly to the right, then took off, moving slowly at first, then at great speed until it disappeared into the night sky.

At Alicante, Spain, on the 27th, a businessman driving home with his family after spending a day in the country, stated that he saw two saucer-shaped objects traveling in a south-north direction. They were very bright and looked as though they were shrouded in steam.

On the 28th, numerous inhabitants of Chincheros, Peru, watched a luminous disc which performed varied maneuvers in the sky for about an hour. The object was seen by residents in other counties also.

Three luminous circles of light were visually observed and tracked on radar at the Grano De Oro Airport, near Maracaibo, Venezuela on the 28th. They were flying near the main runway, about 7:30 p. m. A class in instruction for radar operators was in session and all the personnel observed the objects and saw the radar display. They were only observed on the radar for 10 seconds. Visually, they appeared to be elongated with a bulge in the center. (The classic disc with a "cupola" on top).

At 11:00 p. m. on 30 July people leaving a movie theater in Cumana, Venezuela, saw a luminous object flying over the city at high speed in an east to west direction. It gave off yellowish lights and appeared to be a "flying saucer" wrapped in flames. The same or a similar object was seen crossing the sky over Lecheria, a seaside resort some 60 or 70

(See Beginning, page 6)

Beginning . . .

(Continued from page 5)

miles from Cumana, in Anzoategui state.

In Southern Chile, at Vila de Beluca, four km from Puerto Monte, on the 30th, a strange object landed. Fifteen people attending the wake for a young girl killed in a traffic accident, reported that the room was suddenly lighted up by a purple light and several people went outside to see what caused it. They saw a strange object which shape could not be determined because of the brilliance of the light, a few millimeters above the ground. It oscillated as it hovered for about five minutes, then took off, making a great deal of noise. The same object was apparently seen later by other residents, judging by the description.

On the 30th, also, a "flying saucer" was reported hovering over the Air Base at Sintra, which is about 35 kilometers from Lisbon, Spain.

At this point, it appeared that the UAO switched their area of concentration from South America and Europe to Western U. S.

In Portland and Salem, Oregon and Spokane, Washington, on the 30th of July, residents reported seeing "brightly colored objects" flashing across the night sky. One individual described a bright green, dinner-plate sized object descending like a fireball. "It grew as it fell," to the size of a dinner plate", he said, and appeared to extinguish itself before reaching the horizon." An explanation came from Portland International Airport where an official said a flare was released from the south end of the field. Associated Press pointed out that Spokane is a long way from Portland, and a man from Seattle who was visiting Spokane had reported seeing an object in the sky. Earl Gross of Seattle said he and a group of 11 others watched the objects, one in the northwest and one in the northeast, flashing red and blue lights, which moved slowly into position and then began blinking their lights. Time: between 11 p. m. on the 30th and 1:30 a. m. on the 31st. He said a third object hovered near the other two for a time, then flew off rapidly. Two days prior, a Spokane County Deputy Sheriff reported observing objects which were oblong, bluish-white in color with red overtones. No further details.

Early on Saturday morning, the 31st, a sighting took place in Australia. At the McLintock farm at Goonumbla, New South Wales, the family was waked early by the howling of the dogs. When they went outside to investigate, they saw a disc-shaped object hovering over the farmyard. It had a rod protruding from

the top and two from the bottom, and emitted two beams of light. It remained stationary over the farm yard for 15 minutes before moving off.

Back in northwestern U. S. at 10 p. m. on the 31st, two teen-agers at Benton City, Washington sighted an unidentified object. No details were given in the news story, but it was noted that Richland police, to whom the mother of one of the youngsters reported, had in turn notified the Franklin County Sheriff's office. A deputy said that the Othello Radar Base was notified but Major William Meyer, station commander, said no information was received. Meyer asked all Columbia Basin residents who sighted unidentified lights to call the radar base immediately so an attempt can be made to track them.

At Tegucigalpa, Honduras, wire press reports said that a peasant in the village of El Zarzal, had seen a disc-shaped object in the sky which gave off colored lights and moved at high speed just above the treetops. Field workers at the city of Ocotepeque, on the Guatemalan and El Salvador border, reported seeing a flying object of the same description which remained stationary in the sky for several minutes, then took off at high speed.

It was at this point that UFO activity really shifted north, and citizens of Sydney, Nebraska reported seeing four white objects in a diamond-shaped formation on the night of the 31st. One individual said that a red object entered the formation before it went out of sight. Spokesmen for the Scottsbluff weather bureau said that their radar tracked nothing.

UAO Photo . . .

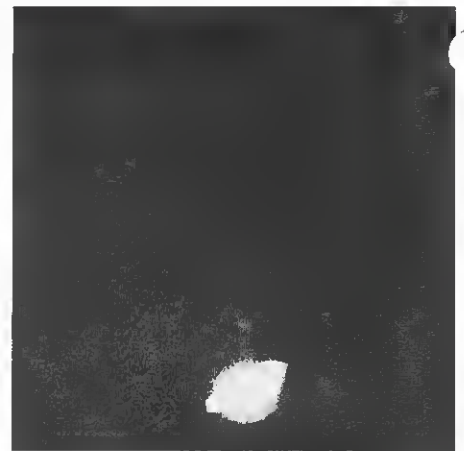
(Continued from page 4)

ly a public relations tool, and is unclassified.

This thesis has been borne out in many incidents investigated by APRO in the past several years. The famous Socorro, New Mexico incident of April 1964 was investigated by Army Intelligence, and their investigation preceded the arrival of the Air Force's investigators by two days!

We now wonder how much of the supposed UFO news suppression is a matter of inter-service rivalry and the inability of the military services to cooperate with each other.

HAVE YOU SENT IN THE UFO
INFORMATION FOR YOUR AREA?



Newsman Photographs UAO

On the night of September 30, 1965, Ken Skinner, photographer for the Norwich (Connecticut) Bulletin, spotted a UAO and photographed it. See above. Skinner claimed the object seemed to change color as he watched it move about for several minutes. "It was like a brilliant light bulb in the center, then a glow all around it," Skinner said. At various times it looked bluish-green, then orange, grey and blue, Skinner reported.

Although the object seemed to be very high in the sky it was much larger than a star and at one point it moved across the face of the moon, creating an effect something like an eclipse, he told Associated Press. Skinner said he hadn't had a drink before making the sighting, "But, boy, I feel like one now."

The photograph has been examined by our photo analyst, John Hopf, and is considered to be authentic.

UAO Over Canberra Airport

On the 15th of July press wires carried the details of the sighting of a mysterious glowing object which hovered near Canberra airport while the U. S. Mariner space probe was taking pictures of Mars. The initial story said that the object "has baffled experts in Canberra". The object was spotted by air traffic control officers and other expert aircraft observers on the 15th, at 10:50 a. m.

Six members of the traffic control tower told the press that the object "hung suspended" at about 5,000 feet for 40 minutes and that when the sun glinted on it, it became perfectly visible. It disappeared when an Air Force plane was sent out to identify it.

In the initial press story, experts were quoted as "wondering if it was coincidence" that the object was sighted shortly before nearby Tidbinbilla tracking station was scheduled to pick up Mariner signals. The station, the report said, had unusual difficulty in locking on to Mariner at the time.

Portuguese . . .

(Continued from page 3)

"alternatively to either side, very slightly."

In an attempt to estimate the object's size, Fernandez said that when he stretched out his arms and centered the object between his hands, there was a space about 20 inches between his hands. Because we do not know the height of the trees nor the elevation of the object we have made no attempt at triangulation, but it is obvious that the object was close and very large.

Fernandez estimated that the object stayed over the trees for about 3 minutes, then headed north at high speed. He noted that when the object departed there was no acceleration—it was as if it had been a bullet shot from a gun. He also noted that the radio in the bedroom had a great deal of static from the time the object first showed up until it sped off a few minutes later, when the radio program they had been listening to could be heard clearly again.

Three days prior to the Fernandez sighting, on the 9th, a story came out of Portugal concerning an unidentified object which was observed by personnel at the Santa Maria Airport in the Azores.

The Wire Press stories were generalized and rather vague, but fortunately, FATE magazine inquired into the incident via United Press International and considerable more was learned. It is from the account in the November 1965 issue that some of the following information was gleaned:

The object in question was cylinder-shaped and one of the first eye-witnesses to its passage over the island was Aristides Arruda, a 31-year-old gardener at the Terra Nostra Hotel. At 4:30 p. m. on the 9th, Arruda paused in his work at the hotel, and spotted the object. He said he thought it was a balloon at first, because it moved so slowly. Its course was southeast to northwest. The ground wind was generally opposite.

Another observer was 28-year-old Richard Godbold, a civilian radio expert working for the USAF Base at Lajes, Azores, and currently assigned to Santa Maria. Godbold had no opinion concerning what it was, said it could have been a balloon. A taxicab driver also saw the object but could offer no description which would help to identify it.

In the FATE story, UPI noted that Lajes Airport Officials were strangely silent about the object, with a "no comment" attitude. The initial news break had mentioned the fact that the electromagnetic clocks at the airport had stopped while the UFO was over the base, and

later press reports said a technician had made an error and turned them off. UPI found out that while the repairman was attempting to diagnose the trouble, the clocks started ticking again AFTER THE UFO LEFT THE AREA.

Most estimates of the object's altitude was about 21,000 feet. A twin-engined SATA plane took off from Santa Maria airport while the UFO was in sight, and the pilot sighted the object. However, the object went into a cigar-shaped white cloud and was lost to his view.

Lajes officials indicated that no weather balloons were launched from the Air Force base on July 9th, but press reports a few days after the sighting was initially reported, said the object was probably just a balloon and the clock stopping a coincidental accident. The people at the Airport who gave the story of the strange object and the stopped clocks to the world on July 10th, no longer care to discuss the incident.

The Warminster Phenomena

The town of Warminster, England, is a small town in the West Country. It has about 11,000 population, and is in the vicinity of several large defense and/or military installations. Since Christmas Day, 1964, there have been strange "goings-on" in that town, and at first glance it would seem that UFOs are involved in some, if not all of these aerial mysteries. Arthur Shuttlewood, variously described as an editor and reporter, listed some of the occurrences, although his coverage was far from detailed. To wit:

At 6:15 a. m. on Christmas Day, Mrs. Madge Bye, 38-year-old mother of three, was walking to early morning service at Christ Church when she became aware of a "weird crackling" above her head, "accompanied by a high-pitched whine."

Suddenly, and quite inexplicably, Mrs. Bye was hurled against the churchyard wall, "pinned there as if by invisible fingers of sound," she said. She saw nothing but felt "sickening blows raining on my head and shoulders", and the nape of her neck felt "deathly cold as though gripped in an icy hand." She fell to the ground in shock, screaming for help, and finally others heard her and rushed out of the church. They took her inside and helped her to a seat. She sat through the remainder of the service "jelly-legged and numb."

At exactly the same time that Mrs. Bye first heard "the thing", (dubbed by Shuttlewood), Head Postmaster Roger Rump and his wife were awakened in their home nearby by a ferocious buffeting on their roof. Rump said, "The ceiling shook. It was just as though 5,000

tiles on our roof were being rattled and picked off by some terrific force. Then a frantic scrambling sound as if the tiles were being hurriedly replaced." What impressed Mr. and Mrs. Rump throughout the experience was the fact that there was a "queer rasping or crackling, a strange droning tone behind it." The noises lasted a total of only about a minute.

Three minutes prior to the experience of the Rumps and Mrs. Bye, a young couple, who requested anonymity, were awakened by the barking and whimpering of their dog outside in the the garden. This at 6:12 a. m., according to their clock. They sent their daughter Josie out to see what was wrong with the dog, and, hurrying to the garden in her robe, the 9-year-old found the animal cowering in a corner of a woodshed, whimpering. Seeing nothing wrong, Josie petted him, spoke to him and started back into the house via the back door.

Before Josie reached the door there came a "weird, crackling and a high whine" and she was "battered down" by something she could only hear, but not see. "I felt what I thought was an ice cold sponge on the back of my neck", the child reported. "My shoulders ached and my head was jerked forward and down. I struggled and screamed and managed to stumble into the house." Her escape into the house seemed to break the hold "the thing" had on her.

In one of the same articles with the foregoing information, Shuttlewood notes that Rev. P. Graham, the vicar of Heytesbury, and his wife Patricia and their three children, Nigel, 12, Richard, 11, and Ruth, 8, all saw a brightly glowing, cigar-shaped object which remained in the night sky over Warminster for 20 minutes. Shuttlewood neglected to mention a date or time.

Because of the proximity of the military and governmental laboratories, it was suggested by some in the Warminster area that the phenomena was the result of new devices being tested in the area. However, authorities representing these installations stated that there had been no current testings of any new aircraft or other military or scientific objects.

David C. Holton, a botanist, geologist and biologist, is one of the residents of Warminster who thinks the strange manifestations are extraterrestrial in nature. He told Shuttlewood of a flock of pigeons killed suddenly and mysteriously in flight, with no explanation. He examined them soon after they fell from the sky, and found each bird was already exhibiting signs of rigor mortis. Speaking of

(See Warminster, page 8)

Warminster . . .

(Continued from page 7)

this instance and other strange reports, including the finding of numerous dormice, dead with their bodies riddled with tiny holes, he says, "There can be only one explanation which is at all feasible. All the evidence points that way. This is neither natural or supernatural. It is extraterrestrial, I assure you."

The most recent happenings, during 1965, some of which were important and sensational enough to warrant international press-wire coverage, took place between July and September, 1965. On the night of July 7, five people spotted a "fiery object" glowing in the southern sky after a heavy rain. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Horlock were among the witnesses. Mrs. Horlock said it was frightening, that it was hazy at first, then seemed to be climbing and sharpened into focus as it climbed. Then it appeared as two red hot poker horizontally oriented, one above the other. "It was as plain and as bright as could be," Mr. Horlock told the press, "It stopped still in the sky for at least 10 minutes." Colin Hampton, 18, and his friend Michael Fraser, 20, also reported viewing the object. Others reported hearing loud high-pitched noises overhead.

The most recent manifestation of the thing or things troubling Warminster took place at 1:55 a. m. on Tuesday, September 7, when more than a hundred people claimed they were awakened suddenly by what they described as a "tremendous explosion". About 30 residents, mostly men, told reporters that they went outside in their nightclothes to investigate the sound, and saw a 200-foot-high orange-colored mushroom of smoke, with a glowing core in its center. It was rising into the air. Other residents, too timid to investigate, reported that their rooms were flooded with orange light which "changed night into day".

One resident who was quoted, Mr. Bill Curtis, said he was used to firings from the army range four miles away, but he and others noted that the firings held about once a week were never like the latest blast and that firings had never been held early in the morning. "It has no comparison to this," he said, "our house was like a ship rocking in a big sea."

Other residents reported shattered windows as a result of the "explosion."

An Army spokesman contacted by frightened residents of Warminster said the military authorities could not explain the blast, the orange color or the mushroom cloud.

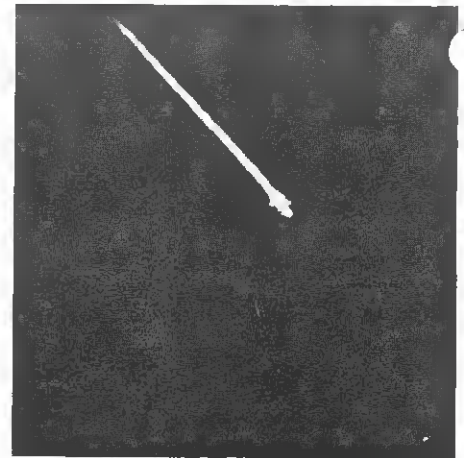
On August 29th a photograph of the "thing" was reportedly taken. Carried in London's Daily Mirror, it looked like a man's hat, brim turned down, and top crushed with a large central crease. Turned upside down, the photo resembles a rather deeply-set eye with large pupil and small iris showing. The photographer, is young (23) Gordon Faulkner, a factory worker.

Faulkner claims that on the 29th, in early evening, he stepped out of the back door of his home, on his way to see his mother. He had taken his camera as his sister had asked to borrow it. He shut the door behind him, and saw the "thing". As it flew fast and low over the south of Warminster, he said he could just make out the unusual shape. It made no noise. Faulkner said he got his camera free and aimed. The line of flight was too fast to follow, so he held the camera well in front of the object and pressed the trigger as the object entered the view-finder. Faulkner said: "I didn't dream I'd get anything on film at all. It shook me rigid when I saw what came out of it all."

Faulkner then sent the photograph (after developing) to the Warminster Journal, thinking the editor (Shuttlewood) would scoff. But he didn't. The camera is a Halina 35mm., and was focused on infinity at 1/50th second.

The September 11, 1965 issue of the Daily Mirror presented another photograph purportedly taken by Roy Coombs, 33, of Musjid-road, Battersea, London, on Monday, September 6th. Coombs claimed he was cycling when he saw the object, jumped off his bike and quickly focused the camera he was carrying. He took four pictures. He was located on Portsmouth road, just south of Surbiton, Surrey. He was on his way to Kingston upon the Thames to take photos of boats on the river, he said "Suddenly I saw a glint in the sky. At first I thought it was a shooting star or perhaps an aircraft crashing. Then I saw this shape, moving very fast, which seemed to skim across the sky from the East." Coombs says he doesn't claim the thing was a flying saucer, but wants to know what it is. The object closely resembles the bell-shaped "Adamski-type UFO" or "flying saucer" photographs which are generally considered, by scientific investigators, to be spurious to say the least.

At this writing, there is no further word concerning either the Coombs or Faulkner photographs and if and when permission is secured to present them in this bulletin, if they warrant such exposure, they will be presented with documentation.



UAO Photographed In Nebraska

The above photo is of an unconventional aerial object photographed through a telescope at Valentine, Nebraska on the morning of 3 August 1965. The photographer, Miss Judi Hatcher, 17, is an amateur astronomer. She was alerted by Bill Ward after he saw an object in the southeast which moved to the northwest. The object was star-like in appearance, except for the fact that it moved up and down and did other maneuvers in relation to some power lines, with maneuvers covering about 12 degrees. There were no stars close enough to which the movement could be related, and a telescope revealed no telescopic stars in the vicinity. The object dimmed frequently, to the extent that it could no longer be seen by naked eye or telescope. It changed colors, varying from red to green to blueish-white. The colors were visible with the naked eye and with telescope and binoculars. An observation of the subject out of focus in the scope showed that the colors moved across the object from side to side, or from top to bottom, or vice versa. The colors were not all present at the same time, in a shifting pattern, as in stars. After this one went through some rapid and extreme changes in color and brightness, another object blinked on in the northeast. It was noted that if one blinked excessively, the other would disappear. After about three hours the original object blinked off and failed to reappear. Miss Hatcher tried three photos of this object through the telescope, and succeeded on two of them. It was noted that all the major stars were in place, including Arcturus, but that no star of less than second magnitude was visible in the vicinity of the object. Object sighted in northeast performed same maneuvers, dimming and color changes as first one. Generally proceeding east slowly and four smaller and dimmer objects appeared to be following and attempting to close ranks with it.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1965

DEPUTY SNAPS UAO COLOR PHOTO



Shown above is black and white reproduction of photo of UAO taken by A. Strauch in October.

Airline Crewman Photographs "Saucer"

Barty Andersson, 41, a purser for the Scandinavian Airways System, claims to have photographed a saucer-shaped object as it took off from the shore of the Russian River on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, on the 5th of July, 1965. He didn't tell anyone at the time about his sighting as he was not sure that he had gotten anything on film. However, on the 2nd of August, he presented the developed 35mm Kodachrome color slide at the offices of the Anchorage Daily News. The picture, in vivid color, shows an orange spiral, which is reflected in the water below. Andersson's story:

On the 5th of July he and friends went to the Kenai peninsula to fish. Shortly before 6 a.m., they arrived at the Sportsman's Lodge. His friends went inside for breakfast, but he stayed out, intending to take a time exposure of himself in the boat first. He set up his camera, tripped the time switch and headed to-

ward the boat. About halfway to the boat, he saw the object rise from across the river. He said he stopped and at that point the camera took the picture.

Andersson said the object was round, flat on the bottom and raised like an upside down plate on top. He said he heard no sound, and that when he first saw it, it seemed to be floating about 12 feet above the ground. It was orange with "a shadow of dark blue near the top." He also detected an odor which reminded him of ammonia. The object reached an altitude about level with the treetops, then seemed to disappear.

Attempts to locate Andersson have so far failed. However, the Anchorage Daily News gave the information that the photo was taken on Kodachrome II film with his Cannon 35 mm camera, equipped with a 58 mm lens. The picture was taken at 1/125th second at a lens opening of f5.6. The black and white reproduction in the newspaper showed an upside-down plate-like object with a spiral of mist below it.

At 6:10 p.m., on the evening of 21 October 1965, Mr. Arthur Strauch, Deputy Sheriff of Sibley County, Minnesota, in the company of four others, was returning from a bow hunting trip by car when he spotted a strange appearing object which appeared to be two thousand feet above the ground and one-fourth mile distant in the northwest. They were 2 miles west and 2 miles north of St. George. The group stopped the car and watched. Strauch got out of the car and watched the object with 7x35 binoculars, while the others watched from inside the car. The object appeared as illustrated on Page 3, through binoculars.

After watching for about ten minutes, the group drove down the road about a half mile and stopped. Strauch got out of the car and snapped the photo shown on this page, just as the object began to move. It moved into the wind (northeast) for what appeared to be several hundred feet, stopped for a few seconds, at which time its light changed from a bright white to a dull orange several times. It then moved toward the southeast at a high rate of speed and disappeared out of sight in the sky. As it passed over their heads, the observers heard an audible high-pitched whine, as made by an electric motor starting up.

The witnesses were: Arthur A. Strauch, 47, Deputy Sheriff of Sibley County, Minnesota, his wife, Mrs. Katherine Strauch, 44, housewife; Gary Martin Strauch, 16, high school student and son of Mr. and Mrs. Strauch; Donald Martin Grewe, 26, technician with Minnesota Valley Breeders Association, and his wife, Mrs. Retha Ann Grewe, 25, registered nurse. All witnesses check out as honest and reliable.

The camera used was a 1965 Kodak Instamatic. Strauch was using Kodak Ektachrome X-film, color slides EX 126-20. His camera was set for infinity. The time was set at .60 seconds, no flash.

While viewing the object as it hovered in the northwest, Strauch took four photos, using up the roll of film in his camera. The photo shown with this report was taken, as said before, later just as the object began to move. He did not

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Editor

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Editorial . . .

It would seem appropriate at this time to set down in writing the general principles and attitudes which shape the editorial and public relations policies of A.P.R.O.—attitudes which have developed and matured over the fifteen years of APRO's existence.

We take as a working premise the existence of the UFO report as fact. We take as axiomatic the proposition that the existence of such reports carries such connotations and implications for mankind as to warrant intensive study with the aim of determining the cause or causes which give rise to said reports—especially those which describe actions

of controlled vehicles (which we have called UAOs (unconventional aerial objects) to delineate these from the general term UFO).

Since the U.A.O. phenomena described is transient and of random occurrence and since the implication (that of space visitors) strikes at some of the basic tenets of our general world picture, we find one of the greatest difficulties to lie in the definition and recognition of the basic problem.

The military attitude seems, from a superficial viewpoint, to be a stumbling block in the path of research. It is our view, however, that Defense Department treatment of UFO cases is no different from their treatment of any "sensitive" incident.

In attacking this treatment, we would, in fact, be attacking the whole system of classification of national defense information.

We as UFO researchers have often lamented the fact that authorities in one branch of science sometimes make public statements in which they assume authority in some branch where they are quite unqualified. (For example it is quite common for an astronomer to step tacitly into the field of psychology in order to discredit certain UFO reports). It does not behoove us, then, to pretend expertness in the field of military intelligence strategy simply because a particular policy seems to frustrate our efforts.

A problem of this nature (the UFO) could be and should be answered by science. There is really no need to seek military endorsement.

It is our position that the military could not, with conscience, take any position except the one they are currently pursuing. They have two major considerations in this connection: (1) Intelligence and (2) Public Relations.

Both of these considerations are governed by a guideline called "aid and comfort to the enemy." Public admission that machines are penetrating our air space which we cannot identify, much less control, would be of aid and comfort to known enemies. The loss of face that would be involved is no negligible item either.

Long years of experience have taught the public what sort of answers they will get from the military. The fact that they continue to go to the military for answers suggests that in general the military public relations program satisfies the public and after all that is what it is intended to do. To put it another way—for most people reassurance is preferable to truth.

It is notable in this connection that

the clamoring to "tell all" invariably comes from those who would not have to bear the responsibility of the consequences of such acts. The slogan "the people have a right to know" has a slightly hollow ring. The forcing of ideas onto people does not arise from a concern for their rights.

For the foregoing reasons we do not attempt to win converts to a cause or issue prechments and damnations. We publish what is going on. Those who wish to exercise their right to know may seek us out. Those who wish to exercise their right to NOT KNOW may ignore us. Our opinions do not carry the weight of an official pronouncement so our audience is left with a way out if the facts are as yet a little unpalatable.

A major goal is to interest scientists in the problem to a point where a much more effective research program can be manned; a program which would stimulate public discussion on a level that would do substantially more than merely generate fanaticism.

And last but not least, we will continue to gather, investigate, evaluate and correlate reports, study reports collectively, and interpret and publish the results, just as we have for 15 years.

Object At Laramie

On the 27th of August at about 9:30 p.m. several residents of Laramie, Wyoming reported the presence of a strange object sighted northwest of Brees Field. Most descriptions were of a bank of bright red and bluish-green lights which hovered and went straight up and down. One Laramie woman said the object showed up in the light of an airport beacon and the body of the light looked metallic behind the lights. She said the object moved off close to the earth in a north-westerly direction.

A Federal Aviation spokesman said that from the reports, the object could have been a balloon or a helicopter, but there was no record of either being in the area at the time.

Doctor Photographs UAO In Peru

Dr. Francisco Farah of Arequipa, in southern Peru, took several shots of an unidentified object as it hovered over a hilltop giving off a "glare" much like an acetylene blowtorch. In the photo the UAO had the shape of a hexadrum with fairly equal sides. Its movements were jerky, up and down and from side to side. Occasionally it stopped for five to six seconds, then resumed its movements.

Deputy . . .

(Continued from page 1)

get the rolls developed until he had filled the second roll. When he took them to the drug store to be sent for developing, he told the clerk that the first roll had not been locked into the camera properly—he found this out when he changed the rolls. The clerk said the roll would be no good and dropped it into the waste basket. When Strauch later called for his developed film and found the image of the UAO on the photograph, he asked the clerk to search the trash for the first roll, but the trash had been disposed of. Strauch feels that there may have been a chance that he got better photographs the first time, because the object had been hovering.

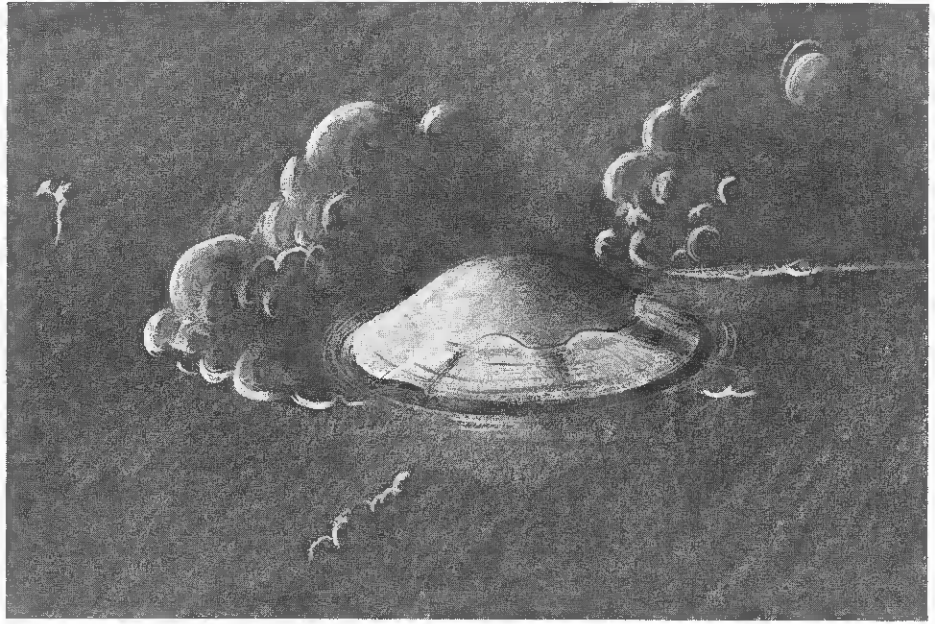
Environmental factors were: Wind from the northeast at 10 miles per hour, humidity about 50%, visibility unlimited, sun had just set, sky was clear. No fog, haze or clouds and there was about 40% darkness. The moon had not risen, and Venus was clearly visible in the southwest. One small star visible to the right and below the UAO.

Testimony of the witnesses differs only in minor details. Whereas Strauch said the object appeared as large as a quarter held at arm's length, his wife describe it as much larger than the evening star, Gary said it was like a quarter at arm's length, and so did Grewe. Mrs. Grewe said it was the size "of a large star."

Mrs. Grewe, Mrs. Strauch and Gary remained inside the car, while Grewe and Strauch got out to observe the object. They heard no sound. Grewe described the sound of the object as it went overhead as an audible whistling whine and Strauch said it was a "high pitched whining sound, as made by an electric motor starting up."

Mr. Strauch's description was most detailed as he viewed the object with the aid of binoculars. He said: "I have no idea what it was. All I can report is that it was different from anything I had ever seen in the sky. I'm positive it was a machine driven by some inner power that has tremendous speed. The outline was unmistakable through my binoculars, as that of a "flying saucer." In a letter responding to our request for more detail, Strauch stated:

"The rounded top of the dome was a metallic silver gray that reflected the rays of the setting sun, turning it (the object) into a large orange ball. Surrounding the dome were four small port holes that emitted a bright yellow light. Just below the windows or ports was an area that glowed a light blue. This light seemed to be a reflection of some inner



Rendition of Strauch object as viewed through binoculars — Staff Artist Richard Beal

light or perhaps exhaust. From the edge of the blue light's reflection to the edge of the flat saucer surface (outer edge) the outer ring was rotating counter-clockwise, causing it to throw off an aurora or halo of light that changed from orange to white with an overall tinge of blue and green. The extreme outer edge of the saucer glowed a bright orange and this part did not move or rotate.

"To my left, or I assumed, the front of the machine, was a black spot or perhaps an intake port for air. This indentation is visible on the picture but does not show up as clearly as I could see it through my binoculars. If there was another one on the other side, I do not know."

"The machine was not hanging or hovering parallel to the ground, but was at an angle, the front, as I assumed it to be, was tipped down about 15 degrees while it was hovering, and tipped even a little more as it left. I do not believe that the light went out in the machine, as it left and we lost sight of it, but rather that it had such tremendous speed that it just disappeared into space." Unquote.

A little about Arthur A. Strauch, principal witness: Born Princeton, Minnesota, June 28, 1918, son of a Lutheran pastor. High school graduate, worked his way through school and received diploma in 1964 from Gibbon High School. Attended special course in journalism and creative writing at Mankato State College. Veteran of World War II with five major campaigns and D-Day landing at Normandy Beachhead, also action in Africa, England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany with medals.

Carried rank of First Sergeant, honorably discharged. Married, with 22-year-old daughter and 16-year-old son.

Appointed Deputy Sheriff of Sibley County, Minnesota in 1960. During pursuit of an escaped prisoner in 1961, severely injured and paralyzed from waist down. Although surgery and therapy have helped, Strauch is still disabled, and has turned to writing for a new start. He speaks and understands German and some French. His writing efforts consist mainly of hunting and fishing articles for the Outdoorsman magazine.

Object Lands At Venezuelan Lake

A round-shaped, very luminous and speedy object was seen at midnight on the 8th of September by many residents of Araure, Venezuela. The witnesses were many cattlemen on their way home. They said the object approached Valadero Lake where it appeared to land but they were afraid to approach the area.

On the same night, the crew of an LAV plane enroute from Caropano to Porlamar observed a glowing disc-shaped object over Margarita's Island. The plane was at 8,000 when the object was sighted, first by Captain Boada who called it to the attention of his co-pilot. The object passed up the plane and sped out of sight.

Have YOU sent in the UAO reports for YOUR area? All are important, whether or not they are printed in the Bulletin!

The Question Of The Power Blackouts

The 9th of November 1965 is a date which will no doubt be as easily remembered by millions of Americans as the 4th of July or Christmas. For our purpose in this dissertation, we will forego any detailed descriptions of the havoc and discomfort caused by the power outage in Northeastern United States as it is felt that all of the readers of this periodical are well versed with the basic facts.

The blackout, of course, was the topic of conversation at headquarters immediately because of the extent of the outage, the fact that we were aware of other blackouts during which UAOs were present, and several sightings of UAOs in the vicinity of power transmission lines in the northeast during the fall UAO activity. However, on the 13th, a press wire release out of Syracuse, New York, came to the attention of a West Coast member who immediately called headquarters.

As soon as feasible, the director contacted Mr. Weldon Ross and Mr. Robert Walsh of Syracuse, to get further details of their sighting of strange glowing objects in the vicinity of Syracuse at about the time of the blackout. Combining these facts with the presence of sightings, specifically over blacked-out New York City, we found some information which should not have been discarded in the overall evaluation of the incident.

As pieced together from the four-inch thick file of wire releases, news articles and personal reports, it appears that the first sign of trouble was at about 5:15 on 9 November 1965.

At that time, Consolidated Edison in New York was monitoring a flow of 300,000 kilowatts from the upstate facilities. Mr. Edwin J. Nellis, in charge of the plant, and others, had just been congratulating themselves on a "very orderly peak period" (when the lights first go on, commuter trains are operating, etc.) and they had an "excellent reserve in the system." Then the lights dipped and brightened again. Nellis checked his instruments, found every thing in order, the city's generating facilities were all indicating normal operation. But instruments showed an immense flow to the North. The Consolidated Edison facility at Flushing reported an operation of relays at a substation (which was unnamed) which indicated a fault some place in the interconnection (the cooperating companies and plants which make up the "grid.")

Nellis said he considered "pulling free" of the system, which is standard procedure under those circumstances, but thought he had time to telephone to get

information on the problem. He had received three calls from Flushing, Orange County and Rockland County. He then put in a call to a Syracuse control station. It was at this time that the Syracuse station reported trouble to the north. Nellis then told Syracuse that he would pull free from the grid. He did not have time, and blackness settled over the city of New York.

Some of the quotes concerning those crucial 12 minutes from the time that the lights first indicated trouble, and the complete blackout at 5:27 are most interesting: A Consolidated Edison official later said that the sudden current drain had been unprecedented. "We never saw this happen before," he said.

A UPI release out of New York on the 10th, said that "Like a giant water main break, the interconnecting electrical power networks lost vast amounts of electricity through a main into a ground, causing last night's massive northeast blackout" and the quote is attributed to a Consolidated Edison spokesman.

It is important to note the time elements involved above, as we will see later. The first sign of trouble as noted in New York was at 5:15. Twelve minutes later the city was without power. On the 10th, Charles Hoppin, spokesman for Consolidated Edison, said it was not thought that any piece of generating equipment failed and that it seemed the transmission lines at some northern point must have started feeding directly into a ground, causing the power drain.

But New York was not the first to suffer. Canada was hit first. At 5:15. Please note italicized passages. In Toronto, the government-owned hydroelectric commission told the press that they ascribed trouble to a *high-voltage line south of Niagara Falls*. Power was moving into Ontario from New York State, then a "surge of electricity" flowed into the system at Cornwall, Ontario—in the *opposite direction to the normal flow at that hour*. Technicians at Richview control center in suburban Toronto spotted the reversal that could have damaged distribution equipment and pulled switches that isolated southern and eastern Ontario from the interlocking power network. Toronto blacked out at 5:15.

Significantly, the power drain apparently continued at least for several seconds for other areas blacked out, one by one. The problem was characterized as a "massive short circuit," among other descriptions. "An electrical disturbance" somewhere in northern New York, said Consolidated Edison spokesmen at one time. "Something happened in a high-voltage line south of Niagara Falls, New York," another release said. "Ten miles

west of Buffalo," said another. At Syracuse, New York, the day after the blackout, Edward L. Hoffman, assistant to the Chief System Electrical Engineer, said it was true that some generators went out of step with the interconnecting system, but that was a *secondary reaction*, and that "there was some kind of disturbance somewhere that caused them to get out of step. The source of this disturbance is not known."

Late on the 10th, after a scurry for explanations, and after President Johnson had initiated a probe, W. Ross Strike of the Hydroelectric plant at Ontario, Canada, complained that American officials refused to discuss the blackout with officials of his commission. "Our American counterparts have clammed up tight—that source dried right up," he said.

In a searching analysis of the problem, one theory being considered by the industry power experts behind closed doors on the 13th, was that the *trouble must have originated in upper New York State* where the Niagara Power Complex supplies power for much of the northeast, and that *major generating sources had to be involved*."

At first, the interconnecting systems, calculated to furnish a reserve for each other, was criticized.

On the 15th, a news release out of Washington, D.C., attributed the blackout to the failure of a "Q-29" relay at the Sir Adam Beck Plant No. 2 at Queenston, Ontario, a part of the Ontario Hydro-Generating System on the Niagara River. This, from the group which had complained, only 5 days previously, about the lack of cooperation of American officials. It seemed, then, that the whole situation had been fully explained.

BUT—later on the 15th, an AP release out of Washington said: "U.S. and Canadian officials reported their findings (concerning the broken Q-29) after a week of intensive study, but said that they still don't know the origin of the surge of power that tripped out the relay."

Nor did they have any recommendations for prevention of another such massive power loss."

What is the Q-29? It is a type of relay the measures the electric power load on a transmission line and sets a load limit beyond which circuit breakers will cut connections, much as a blown fuse does.

After the news about the Q-29 relay broke, the New York Times for 16 November carried a feature dealing with the whole situation, and specifically with the calendar of events on the 9th, the night of the blackout. Some passages are

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Blackouts . . .

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most interesting. After saying that there had been evidence that the problem was in Canada as early as the first night, but that American sources, possibly for diplomatic reasons, had declined to say so, the article went on to document certain happenings of that night:

A Mr. Gallant, of radio station CKGM in Montreal, Canada, had quoted an unnamed friend at the Sir Adam Beck plant who had said the trouble began there. At 10 p.m. that night, a New York State Power Authority official in Rochester said his agency believed the break had taken place along the transmission line between Rochester and Baldwinsville, a town north of Syracuse. Later, the Texas White House indicated the trouble had been traced to a Niagara Mohawk substation at Clay, 10 miles north of Syracuse.

At the end of the paragraph containing this information was the cryptic three words: "Again in error." It seemed that there was considerable preoccupation with an attempt to re-arrange the evidence of the night of the 9th of November.

By the 15th, APRO was quite aware that something was terribly amiss and not necessarily just a loss of power. For on the 13th came the information about huge fireballs seen near Syracuse. The general gist was that:

Mr. Weldon Ross, of Carrier Corporation in Syracuse, a part-time instructor-pilot, and a student, were in the air preparing to land at Hancock Field, Syracuse, "when the lights went out" on the 9th. Ross and his companion saw a huge fireball in the vicinity of the main power line. The New York Power Authority has two 345,000 volt lines that run from Niagara Falls to the Mohawk Power Corporation station in Clay.

After the blackout, early reports said it was possible the failure began at Clay but Niagara Mohawk officials said the Clay station was operating normally.

Early in the week, Syracuse's deputy aviation commissioner, Robert C. Walsh, had announced that he saw a fireball on the same night, which appeared to be a few miles south of Hancock Field, which would be in the vicinity of the power line.

The above information seemed to justify a couple of long distance calls to Walsh and Ross, which were accomplished by Mr. Lorenzen. He learned the following:

Ross was in the air approaching the field when the lights went out. Simultaneously or nearly so, they saw a ball of fire erupt in the vicinity of the power

line. The ball was not a symmetrical thing, but gave the appearance of a "barn full of hay going up in flames." It lasted 10 seconds, then shrank to nothing. *This was at about 5:15.*

Walsh's experiences took place several minutes later. He was on the ground and was busy putting out emergency lights on the field (Hancock) when he saw the first ball of fire. He said it "came into being," grew to a huge size, then shrank into nothing, and that it resembled a huge mass of burning gas. Taking into consideration the time elements involved, the time was estimated at about 5:25 or thereabouts. The light appeared to be a few miles south of Hancock Field in the vicinity of the power line from Niagara Falls. Ten or fifteen minutes later, at about 5:35 or 5:40 or perhaps 5:45, Walsh observed another phenomena exactly like the first, but in a little bit different location.

Putting all this information together in a pattern, it appears that three separate "balls of fire" were seen in the vicinity of the power line that evening. The first failure, felt in Canada, was at about 5:16. The second big failure, after several other areas experienced the blackout, was New York City at about 5:27. In other words, the two fireballs coincided with two facts: The blackout in Canada, and the New York City blackout. Rhode Island blacked out at 5:30 and other areas "pulled free" of the "grid" and were without power for a very short time.

Other facts which must be considered in connection with the blackout are the two incidents related by columnist John Fuller in the 22 February issue of LOOK magazine, in which a disc, originating from a red cigar-shaped object, came earthward, skimmed along a power line, stopped, then extended a "silvery pipe-like" extension to the wire. The extension stayed there a few seconds, retracted into the disc, whereupon the disc climbed to the cigar, and merged with it or entered it.

The above two are only examples of incidents which indicate the UAOs' singular preoccupation with electrical power. If we are to take for granted, for the sake of theory, that UAOs are in fact extraterrestrial ships, then this is not a singular preoccupation, however. On page 175 of her book, "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax," Mrs. Lorenzen predicted the UAOs' interest in electrical power and water sources. Also included therein are examples of apparent effects of the presence of UAOs on electrical systems.

The main point of this article is that there is a preponderance of VERY UN-

USUAL AND PERHAPS MEANINGFUL COINCIDENCES.

What could be the explanation for all this?

The object at Exeter on 3 September could have been measuring the parameters of that leg of the power grid—information which would be indispensable to the eventual disabling of the grid.

Mr. Gerdes, upon hearing of the blackout on the night of the 9th, came to the Lorenzens' home and professed his hunch that something peculiar was involved. He had only recently read an article in the November 1965 issue of IEEE Spectrum about the "Automatic Control of Electric Power in the United States." It showed a diagram of the interconnecting systems across the country.

When the 13th rolled around and the information about the "fireballs" at Clay came to our attention, Mr. Lorenzen called Mr. Gerdes and asked him if the laser beams of his theory would produce any kind of atmospheric phenomena and he said that they could, and that they would quite likely produce clouds of ionized gas which would have a short but brilliant life at the point where the two beams met on the transmission wires. His theory, in brief, follows:

Two or more coherent high energy beams (e.g. infra-red LASER) could be aimed to intersect at some point along a high tension group of power lines. If the critical energy level was exceeded, a mass of plasma would be produced enveloping the wire group and causing a short circuit. To all intents and purposes this would appear to anyone monitoring the circuit as a massive short circuit or "flow of power into a ground."

The plasma formed would be visible to anyone who might be watching, but the sources, that is, the converging beams, probably would not if the frequency of the coherent energy was in the invisible spectrum. We stress coherent energy since it would not require focussing. The use of non-coherent, focussed beams is not ruled out, but this would seem more difficult to achieve.

The orange mushrooming clouds reported by some observers then would simply be dissipating plasma.

That something was amiss seemed evident, for a few days later, the New York Journal-American called Mr. Lorenzen and asked him about his calls to Ross and Walsh. When being interviewed by that newspaper, both men had noted that Mr. Lorenzen of APRO had called them. Unfortunately, the reporter apparently confused APRO with Mr. Lorenzen's employment and designated APRO as a

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Blackouts . . .

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"government-affiliated" organization. Shortly after that, APRO received several letters from people in various Eastern states reporting phenomena observed on the night of the blackout, as well as queries from other researchers about what we had learned. The latter were put off, of course, as the data had not been assessed and was not considered to be complete.

Some of the strange things possibly related to the foregoing phenomena recorded by this organization since the fall of 1965 are presented herewith:

On December 31, 1965, for the third time in two months, the electric clock of butcher A. L. Meredith in Toronto, Canada, reversed and went backward. The first time it happened was the week before the 9 November power failure. Power authorities say it must be due to some peculiarity in the motor design but Meredith cites the Swedish incident in which not only clocks, but elevators, and movie projectors went into reverse, but gas pumps began siphoning gas out of cars instead of putting it in. The Swedes blamed the incident on a mistake in restoring phase rotation when a transformer was being repaired. An Ontario hydro power company said nothing like this had ever happened in Ontario.

On the 16th of November the Syracuse Herald-Journal carried an article relating to fireball sightings in the vicinity. Specifically listed were those seen and photographed by William Stillwell, Sexton of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He related that he had photographed them from his apartment window. He also observed them with a 117-power telescope with a 50-power eyepiece. The first sighting was on 16 August, and there have been 12 subsequent sightings. They are fast, and turn quickly. "We don't have planes that go that fast," he says.

The same article quoted an unidentified 21-year-old girl pre-med student at Syracuse U. who said she saw a huge ball of fire a week before the blackout. Her mother refused to let their name be used, saying "we know the attitude of people about these things—we used to be that way ourselves until our daughter told us what she saw." She said it looked like a big pancake in the sky about 100 feet off the ground to the west.

The reports, said the Herald-Journal, generally pinpoint the sightings in an area northeast of Syracuse. Some of the reports came from Onondaga Hill, the city proper, Fayetteville, Fremont, Camillus and Lakeland.

Clay, New York, where Weldon Ross saw the fireball, is north of Syracuse, and so is Hancock Field. The power transmission line from Niagara Falls runs west to east, on the north of Syracuse, slants off to the southeast, then veers south.

UFO researchers were not the only ones who expressed doubts about the real cause of the Northeast U.S. blackout. In an editorial entitled "Technology and the Blackout" in the November 29, 1965 issue of *ELECTRONICS Magazine*, the following quotes are notable: "Cutting through the utilities' verbal smog"—"At a press conference that concealed rather than disclosed the facts"—"The average utility engineer is mystified by transients of the type apparently generated just before the blackout."

In the same magazine, an article in the "Probing the News Section"—titled "When the Lights Came On Again"—several bits of information were intriguing. On page 102 under Subparagraph 'Byproducts', the New York Transit Authority's problems were dealt with. NYCTA has its own generators, but they failed during the blackout also.

Under subparagraph, "Emergency Power," *Electronics* notes: "Of the 1,380 generators which Bell operated that night, it had trouble with one, WHICH HAPPENED ALSO TO SUPPLY THE AC EQUIPMENT THAT AMPLIFIES THE NETWORK'S VIDEO SIGNALS."

Other Blackouts

Close on the heels of the great Northeast U.S. power outage, there followed others around the globe. Following is a brief description of each with date, location and any unusual manifestations, whether connected or not:

1. Stockholm, Sweden, November 9. Blackout which lasted for several hours, attributed to the inundation of a 1,500 foot tunnel where the power cables for the city were located.

2. San Salvador, November 9. The electric power in this city was cut off and the blackout lasted for about one hour. Several surrounding counties also affected. The Power Company failed to discover the cause of the outage.

3. London, England, 15 November. A power failure which lasted for several hours affected the whole city of London at night, and also affected Birmingham. Public officials attributed the outage to the increased use of electric power due to the extreme cold. Public Utilities forced to diminish or cut off power in order to conserve.

4. Lima, Peru. 19 November. The central zone of Lima and the Rimac district engulfed in darkness for 20 minutes.

Problem attributed to failure in Tavna transmission system. Considerable panic automobile accidents.

5. The Hague, 3 December. Eastern Netherlands without power for several hours. Attributed to "defect in power plant of Zwolle."

6. El Paso, Texas, 3 December, 1965. Over one million people, from Juarez, Mexico to Socorro, and in the east, Alamogordo, as well as Holloman AFB, White Sands Proving Ground, Fort Bliss and Biggs AFB (the latter two in Texas) were plunged into darkness. First reports said a defect at a gas plant in Juarez was the cause, then later it was blamed on a defect in two units of a power plant at Newman, New Mexico. The latter place is near where the famed Stokes sighting of 1957 took place, and the whole blacked-out area is the same area "visited" by UAOs in April and May, 1964 in an unexpected western UAO flap. More on this later. Reports of UAO sightings in El Paso expected momentarily which will be published later.

7. Conroe, Johnson City, Texas, 7 December. This was the third big blackout in the U.S.A. within 30 days. The electric power dropped for 5 minutes before the complete failure which lasted for 30 minutes.

8. Buenos Aires, Argentina, 26 December. There is no explanation for the mysterious blackout which affected almost one half of the population of Argentina. The affected land area was the capital and surrounding countryside. The blackout lasted for seven hours and the same inconveniences as suffered in New York City on the 9th of December were felt in Argentina. After the first hour, the water supply, which is pumped in to Buenos Aires with electrical pumps, also was affected.

9. Naples, Italy, 8 January 1966. Naples and all of Southern Italy except the Calabria area in the toe had a total blackout at night. Naples was blacked out for an hour and other cities as long as two hours. The AP release reached the U.S. said that officials of Italy's nationalized Electric Power Authority attributed the blackout to "an overload of four high tension lines feeding current southward from generating stations in central Italy."

Another item on the same subject came to us from member Joe Rolas of Venezuela, which noted that "a globe of fire appeared in the sky and hovered over Capri for several minutes and disappeared when two NATO surveillance jets approached it." Witnesses stated that household animals showed great

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nervousness while the object stayed there. The article from Venezuela also said that the Power Authority in Italy assumed that customers simply overused electricity because of the unseasonal cold.

10. Los Angeles, California, 24 January 1966. A blackout hit portions of west San Fernando Valley and west and south Los Angeles at 6:15 a.m. and the areas were without electrical power for from 15 to 30 minutes. The explanation was that a transmission line at the Haynes steam plant at Seal Bench had failed.

The Cherry Creek Incident

At about 8:20 p.m., on the night of the 19th of August 1965, Harold Butcher, 16, was operating the milking machine at his father's (William Butcher) dairy farm, located near Cherry Creek, New York. The boy was listening to a newscast from a portable radio, when he noted static-like interference which drowned out the program. The tractor to which the milking machine was connected then stopped. Outside the barn, a bull which was chained to an iron stake began to bellow and attempt to pull loose.

At this juncture the boy ran to the window of the barn and saw a large elliptical-shaped object with a reddish glow or vapor underneath it, as it appeared to land about a quarter of a mile from the barn. He heard a steady bee-beep sound. The object was on the ground for only a very few seconds before it shot straight up into the air disappearing into the clouds.

Butcher, using the phone extension in the barn, notified others in the house and they came out. All noted a strange odor in the air, and the clouds into which the object had disappeared glowed a greenish color.

Approximately a half hour later, the object reappeared and seemed to be circling the area. Harold's mother called the State Police. Troopers came, then notified the Air Force which initiated an investigation including a Captain and four technicians. They found a purplish liquid substance in several places, small two-inch indentations in the ground, as well as patches of singed grass and shrubbery.

APRO's investigator visited the Butcher farm, found Harold to be an intelligent boy who has quit school in order to run the farm, as his father is

physically unwell. Asked why he was using the tractor for power, Harold said the unit which ordinarily powers the milking machine was out of order.

The bull which initially attracted Harold's attention to the outside, was fastened to the iron stake by a rope or chain which ran through a ring in his nose. He pulled so hard that he bent the quarter inch stake over to almost a 45 degree angle.

Upon further questioning about the object, Harold said it looked "like two turkey platters" lip to lip. The purple, viscous substance amounted to about a quart. Harold said that when he put some on his finger it was as if someone was putting pressure on the finger.

The Butcher boy also told our investigator, Perry C. Euchner, that the 16 cows, which normally yield from 3 to 4 cans of milk per day, were yielding only approximately 1 and a half cans per day for almost a week after the incident.

The Exeter, N. H. Case

A series of sightings at Exeter, New Hampshire in September are worthy of considerable space and comment:

At 12:30 a.m. on the 3rd of September Exeter Police Officer Eugene Bertrand was on routine patrol on Route 101. Just outside of town he came upon a woman parked alongside the road. He asked if she needed help and she excitedly told him that a flying object had chased her car from Epping to Exeter, occasionally diving on it. The object was surrounded by a red glow, and appeared to be elliptical in shape. Bertrand asked if she knew where the object was and she pointed to a bright light on the horizon. He watched it for a few minutes, reassured her, and proceeded on in his patrol car. He did not take the incident seriously, and did not get the woman's name.

At 2 o'clock Bertrand received a call from headquarters asking him to come and get a boy who had reported a UFO in the area, and investigate. He picked the boy up, and heard this story: Eighteen-year-old Norman Muscarello was thumbing rides, making his way from Amesbury, Mass., where he had been visiting, to his home in Exeter. He was on route 150 about 2 miles from Exeter when an object carrying four or five bright red lights came from a nearby woods and maneuvered over the field adjacent to the road. He was approaching a farm. The boy watched as the object moved over the Clyde Russell home and appeared to be hovering just a few feet above the roof. It made no noise, and seemed to be larger than the house. He estimated 80-90 feet. Then it moved back

over the field and disappeared over the trees. The boy pounded on the door of the Russell home, shouting that he had seen a "flying saucer." The Russells woke up but refused to admit him, thinking he was drunk. Muscarello gave up and started down the road to Exeter. He flagged down a passing automobile and received a ride to the Exeter Police Station, where he related his experience.

Officers at the station later reported that Muscarello was white and shaken and barely able to talk. They called Bertrand who took him to the scene. When they arrived, the object was not there. They waited for several minutes, Bertrand radioed headquarters and reported that the object was not there. The dispatcher suggested that Bertrand examine the field before returning, so he and the boy went into the field. As Bertrand played his flashlight beam back and forth across the ground, Muscarello yelled that the object was coming. It was rising slowly from behind some trees nearby. Bertrand saw the large, dark object carrying a straight row of bright red lights which dimmed from right to left and left to right, alternately. It swung toward the two, appearing to clear a tree which was in the vicinity of 70 feet tall, and the object then seemed to be only 100 feet from them. Bertrand began to draw his gun, but changed his mind. He and the boy ran to the cruiser and Bertrand called headquarters. Within a few minutes Officer Hunt arrived and the three watched the object move away over the trees. It made no noise whatsoever.

These are the basic facts surrounding the three most outstanding sightings in the Exeter area. Another, related by John Fuller, columnist with Saturday Review, in LOOK Magazine, for February 22, 1966, is equally interesting but not corroborated by additional witnesses:

According to Fuller, young Joseph Jalbert, 16, of Exeter, observed a strange object one day in late October. Jalbert is an intelligent boy with a high scholastic record. On the day in question, he noticed a reddish cigar-shaped object high in the sky at dusk. A smaller reddish-orange disk emerged from it and slowly descended toward the ground. It appeared to draw nearer, then skimmed along the power lines and stopped within two hundred feet (his estimate) of him just a few feet over the wires. Then a silvery, pipe-like extension descended from the object and appeared to touch the wire where it remained for just a few seconds. It was then drawn up to the disk again, the disc took off at high speed, toward the cigar-shaped object,

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and merged with it.

Fuller did not relate what happened to the cigar-shaped object. This sighting is important, however, in view of the relationship of the small disc to the cigar, and the phenomena of the "silver pipe." See article on the "Great Black-out."

"Little, Little Men" In Minn.

A new type of "little man" was described by a young man who claimed he observed three in an encounter with a "Space Ship" on a Minnesota road in October 1965. The basic story:

Jerry Townsend, 19, high school graduate and fledgling radio announcer at KEYL in Long Prairie, Minnesota, rushed into police headquarters in that town at about 7:40 p.m. on Saturday, the 23rd of October 1965. He claimed he had come upon a strange object in the road between Little Falls and Long Prairie.

At 7:15 p.m. Townsend's car rounded a curve about 4 miles out of Long Prairie when he saw an object shaped like a rocket, "about 30-40 feet high and ten feet in diameter" which appeared to be resting on fins, in the road ahead of him. Just as he came around the curve, he said, his engine, lights and radio went out, so he put on his brakes. He stopped he thought, about 20 feet from it. He said that he first thought he might have been able to knock it over with his car if his engine hadn't quit. His idea was to get "some evidence" of what he was seeing. He then got out of his car with the idea of trying to push it over.

When he got to the front of the car three little creatures which looked like tin cans on tripods, and about six inches tall, came from behind the object. They had no discernible features. Townsend stopped, near the front of his car, with no desire to go closer. He said that although he could detect no features, he felt the creatures were watching him.

After what seemed an interminable time, the little objects went under the rocket, and disappeared into it. The "colorless" light which issued from the bottom of the rocket, went out after the rocket got into the air. Then his car radio and lights came on and the engine started without his having to touch the starter. He headed for Long Prairie as fast as he could go and went to police headquarters where he told his story.

Townsend was interviewed by Mrs. Lorenzen by telephone. He seemed to be truthful and genuinely impressed by what he saw. He would not be dissuaded

about the huge size of the rocket, or the diminutive size of the "creatures."

Sheriff Bain was reluctant to discuss the incident, but did say that Townsend had a good reputation. He and Long Prairie police officer Lavern Lubitz returned to the spot where Townsend claimed the object had been. They found three strips of an oil-like substance about four inches apart and a yard long, all parallel with the road. "I don't know what they were but I've looked at a lot of roads and never saw anything like them before."

Inquiries to Townsend's High School principal and one teacher brought the opinions that Townsend is an honest young man. Bain and Lubitz both said Townsend was considered dependable, of good reputation, and Bain said he thought Townsend was telling the truth about what he saw.

Townsend, when interviewed, said he realized people would ridicule him, but he thought he should tell his story anyhow. He would not change any detail of his story.

The bizarre part of this account is the size of the "little creatures." Some added and very interesting details: When the little creatures moved, it was with the "front two fins," and when they stopped they put down a rear "fin," more or less like a stabilizer. It is possible Townsend was mistaken about the huge size of the ship and the small size of the creatures. However, they were clearly silhouetted against the light coming from the bottom of the "rocket." What is striking about this account is that the "little men" were cylindrical like the ship, using three fins for locomotion, and although their tops were flat instead of tapered to a point like the ship, they generally resembled it.

Driver Harrassed By Saucer

One of the most spectacular incidents which came out of the August "flap" in the U.S. is the experience of truck driver Don Tennopir of Route 1, Beatrice, Kansas. He halted a police car and blurted out the following story to Patrolman Quenton Kessler:

"I was driving north of Highway 15 about 25 miles south of Abilene, Kansas, carrying a full load of peanuts and was en route to Lincoln, Nebraska. I guess it was about 1:30 a.m., when all of a sudden all the lights on my truck went out. Then they came back on, then went off, then back on again. About this time this thing, saucer, or whatever, went over my truck with a sizzling or wind-like blowing sound. It scared the ——— out of me. It seemed to almost touch the cab, maybe it was 20 feet in the air, and it

just swooped down over the road and hovered there no more than 100 feet in front of me.

"I tell you, I was standing on those brakes. I just didn't know what was happening. It looked like it was going to fall right in the middle of the road, but it didn't. I got my rig stopped and about that time this thing raised up a bit and slowly took off to the west and then headed south. I don't know how long it was there. It seemed longer than 20 seconds, but I was just too ——— scared to tell time.

"The thing looked round to me, I'd guess it was about 14 or 15 feet in diameter and sort of orange colored. This thing was shooting off reddish rays, kind of in spurts. The rays weren't really steady, kind of flashing.

"The object appeared to be like a saucer. I'd guess it was about two feet thick and the edge was round. There was a hump or something like that, in the middle. This hump stuck up about four feet or so. There was a dark spot in the hump, and this might have been a window or something. I just don't know." Unquote.

Patrolman Kessler later told Ed Corwin, reporter for the Abilene Reflector-Chronicle, that Tennopir was visibly agitated, and very pale when he related his experience. Corwin was called out of bed to hear Tennopir's story, and spent some time with him while he drank coffee and tried to quiet his nerves.

Blinking UFO Over Denver

Dozens of Denver, Colorado residents called authorities to report an unidentified object over the city on Sept. 27, which exhibited a chain or string of blinking lights with a red blinking light "in front or on top." Officials at the Stapleton International Airport Traffic Control tower who also saw the object said it appeared to be a sign with sequence lights blinking on and off. FAA officials suggested the object was an air advertising plane with a malfunction in the sign's electrical system, which made the sign unreadable. No record of an advertising plan over Denver turned up, however.

Two boys, 12 and 14, reported that they had seen two objects that same night—one over the Martin Company plant and another hovering over northeast Denver. The one over the Martin plant was a "big silver disc," they said, but no description was given of the other object. Mr. Walter Renelt reported an enormous star, "10 times brighter than the brightest star" which he observed for 15 minutes.